The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Treaty in the United States Senate.

Another Diplomatic Speech by Senator Sumner.

Elaborate Review of the History of the Island.

Present Condition of the Hartmont Loan.

The President's View on Gen. Canby's Course.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate went into Executive Session today on the San Domingo treaty immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. SUMNER took the floor and made a speech of four hours' duration in opposition to the treaty. Senators describe it as a very able, exhaustive and scholarly effort, and say that it produced a very decided impression. It held the attention of Senators throughout its entire delivery, and some Senators say it was the finest effort they ever heard Mr. SUMNER make. It was historical, biographical and statistical, and was largely devoted to matters not relevant to the question of the present treaty, such as the early French and Spanish struggles for the possession of the island. Mr. SUMNER dwelt with much force upon the alleged chronic condition of war in the Republic, and insisted that annexation would only bring us a fresh crop of rebellions. The chief point in the speech was the fact that Mr. SUMNER opposes all annexation in that quarter. "To the African," says this great apostle of human liberty, "belongs the equatorial belt, and he should enjoy it undisturbed." The speech was evidently intended by its author to do for this treaty what his speeches on the Alaska and the *Alabama* claims treaties are popularly supposed to have done for those objects, to wit, finish it up without the necessity of further debate. The speech itself disproves the rumors that Mr. SUMNER ever said he would support the treaty, because it has evidently been weeks, if not months, in preparation. During the Executive Session today a dispatch was read giving the latest intelligence from the island concerning the Hartmont loan and the general situation on the island. The dispatch says:

> Mr. HARTMONT came on with an offer of $300,000 on the old basis, $200,000 to be honored by SMITH, PAYNE & SMITH, at St. Thomas, and $100,000 by LAWSON & SON at Havana. The Government informed him that his loan was closed up, the contractors having failed to meet the payments fixed for Dec. 31, 1869. HARTMONT then chartered a schooner to take him to Cuba, whence he can telegraph to his principals, but said he should return via St. Thomas. He hopes Congress will delay annexation, and that the necessities of this Government will then force it to accept more or less of this money. Pending the final action of the United States, the Cabinet and Senate are occupied in bringing the various classes of their public debt into intelligible order for final presentation to the Commission as specified by the treaty. They assure me it will not exceed $1,500,000, and I fully believe them. The closest economy is practiced with the money received for Samana as I have carefully noticed, and not a dollar of it has been used outside of its legitimate purposes. But the Government is much straitened, and should there be any serious delay in Congress, it will be much perplexed for means to carry out its work. HATCH, the American citizen imprisoned for complicity with the efforts of CABRAL, the insurgent, has been released at the request of Admiral POOR, and will shortly leave for the United States."

Mr. J. P. O'SULLIVAN, bearer of the dispatches from Consul PERRY to the State Department, arrived this morning, and the Secretary of State communicated the dispatches to the Senate during the session. This evening he had a long conference with Senator SUMNER, to whom he gave much information greatly at variance with many of the allegations in that gentleman's speech of today. Mr. SUMNER's argument will be fully answered by Senator MORTON tomorrow, and he will be followed by COLE and CONKLING, also on the same side. It is a curious fact that when BAEZ visited the United States a few years since Mr. SUMNER introduced him to the floor of the Senate and extended him many courtesies. Today he repudiated him utterly. Mr. J. L. SPOFFORD, of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., is here looking after the interests of the English capitalists who have invested in the Harmont loan, which is now jeopardized by the refusal of BAEZ to accept the tender recently made.

THE CADETSHIPS.

The House Military Committee today finished the cadet investigation by reporting to the House that all the further cases should be discontinued, with the declaration that they were not sustained by the evidence. Especially was this the case with the charge against Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, in whose case the three witnesses who were examined all testified that they knew nothing about it, while the father of the young man appointed made affidavit that no consideration of any character was given for it. The Committee reported certain recommendations in relation to the cadets who are now at the academies, and the parties who negotiated their appointment, and among other things, a resolution depriving the latter of all privileges of the floor and the galleries. The report was adopted and thus the House expels from his position as a spectator in the gallery the man who acted as the intermediary, but committed no crime, while it allows a member to remain on the floor, with equal rights and privileges, who deliberately accepted $900 as a consideration for an appointment. Consistency is a jewel in the House of Representatives, as well as everywhere else.

MR. BUTLER AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

After allowing the matter to slumber for a month, until all interest in it is lost, Mr. BUTLER began his inquisition into the newspapers today. The stenographer of the House, Mr. F. H. SMITH, Mr. ANDREWS, of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Mr. MCFARLAND, of the *Herald* corps, your correspondent, and one or two others, were subpœnaed to testify before the Subcommittee of the Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. BUTLER, COOK and ELDRIDGE. Only three of the witnesses were examined. The testimony related to the manner in which the gold panic evidence was obtained, how much was paid for it, and how it came to be printed when it was. The revelations were of very little public interest. The general impression here seems to be that the newspaper part of the investigation is a mere prelude to a broader and more important movement which Mr. BUTLER has set on foot. The resolution under which the investigation is proceeding is very general and indefinite in its scope, and looks like a huge drag-net in which its author evidently expects to catch some queer fish. He is empowered to inquire into and report what legislation is necessary to protect members from the conspiracies of office-seekers and from the offers of bribes to secure appointments, &c., &c. There is scarcely anything connected with the legislation of Congress or the influences which secure appointments which cannot be covered by a broad interpretation of this resolution, and if BUTLER goes on he will undoubtedly make the matter interesting.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. CANBY.

Col. JAS. H. PLATT, member from the Petersburg, Va., District, together with a delegation of Virginia Republicans, mostly members of the Legislature, called on the President this morning and paid their respects. In the conversation the President corrected an error into which several papers have unwittingly fallen, by saying that Gen. CANBY had no special orders to interfere in the Richmond troubles, but that he had positive standing orders to preserve the peace and prevent riot and bloodshed. This is what he did without prejudice to either party, and "had he not done so," the President remarked, "he would have rendered himself liable to official reproof." The case is now in the Courts, and the prospect is that the first act of the Virginia Legislature—to wit, the Enabling act—will be adjudged a gross and palpable violation of the new Constitution.

THE ARMY BILL.

To-morrow there will be some indication in the Senate as to what will be done with the House Army bill. Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, will introduce a bill which embodies his views, and it will be considered by his Committee. He will adhere to the provisions of the House bill in regard to pay, because investigation shows that it will not reduce the pay of the army, but on the contrary will materially increase it. His bill will provide that all officers who may voluntarily retire before the 1st of September next, and who have been five years in service, receive one year's extra pay; those who have been over five and under ten years in service, one and a half years' extra pay; and those who have been in service over ten years, two years' extra pay. The bill will also propose a further reduction of the rank and file by the number of seven thousand men. This provision, it is believed, will be opposed by the President, the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, on the ground of the absolute necessity now existing for all the troops on hand. The bill will further differ from the House bill on the subject of the Board which is to examine all the officers of the army. Mr. WILSON proposes that the Board shall be organized, but that only officers whose services the Secretary of War and the General of the Army may deem it proper and necessary to dispense with shall be ordered before it for examination. This, it is estimated, will result in disposing of about one hundred and fifty officers, and is believed to be more just than to muster out several hundred without regard to services or merit.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff drags its slow length along the Committee of the Whole. It was not reached until nearly 4 o'clock today, when Mr. ALLISON took the floor and spoke about half an hour, hardly getting into the merits of the question when the hour for recess arrived. He will finish to-morrow, and from the indications the argument will be a very able one. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, will follow him on the side of the tariff. To-night speeches were made by Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, Mr. HAYS, of Alabama, and Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, all against a high tariff. The speech of the latter gentleman was especially notable as a production bristling all over with the facts which the agricultural producers are now talking about.

PACIFIC AND OTHER MAIL SERVICE.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, acting on some of the suggestions in the President's message yesterday on the the subject of reviving the commerce of the country, agreed this morning to report a bill granting a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, between San Francisco and China, of $1,000,000 per annum, and doubling the mail steam-ship service. An agreement was also agreed to requiring the Company to build at the rate of one ship each year, recommending that such ships be of iron. There is as much variety of opinion on the message as there are interests included. Some members of Congress believe that the Maine shipping interest can never be revived, and that it has passed away from them forever. Free trade in ships is agitated by a great many, but has, of course, its bitter opponents. The free traders will endeavor to have the present law so amended as to allow the registration of foreign vessels on the payment of seven or eight per cent. on the tonnage, instead of twenty as it now stands. But there is not much prospect that this will prevail. This Committee also agreed to report a bill providing for the closing of all mail contracts in May each year, so as to prevent, if possible, the system of sham bids, by which the Government is annually swindled out of large sums of money. Mr. WM. H. WEBB appeared before the Committee in advocacy of a subsidy to a steam-ship Company to run to Australia via the Sandwich Islands.

THE ALASKA FISHERIES.

Mr. DIXON, Chairman of the Commerce Committee of the House, will endeavor to secure the consideration of the Alaska Seal Fisheries bill at an early day. The Committee will not be called for several weeks to come, and the bill in question, which has already passed the Senate, is of pressing importance. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make a contract with proper persons to carry on the trade, the season for which is now approaching, and our interests there will suffer if the proper legislation is not made. The Government so far has derived no revenue whatever from these fisheries. They will probably be worth $150,000 per annum.

SECURITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

A Committee under the direction of the Register of the Treasury, which has been engaged in examining the securities of national banks in the custody of Gen. SPINNER, has completed the task and reports that the books and securities on deposit agree in every particular, and that the present system of checks and balances is excellent. It appears from the report that there are deposited with the Treasurer, to secure the circulation of 1,664 banks, a total of $342,384,350 in bonds. To secure the Government deposits in 177 banks designated as depositories, there are deposited with the Treasurer bonds amounting to $17,633,500.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

A great deal of amusement was created in the House today by the fact that Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, of Massachusetts, felt it necessary to rise to a personal explanation, in order to relieve himself from the responsibility of the polygamy speech of his namesake, Delegate HOOPER, of Utah, which had been ascribed to him by a Philadelphia paper. The paper in question had rebuked him editorially in most indignant terms for advocating such doctrines. The article was read, and the utter inapplicability of the whole thing to a man of Mr. HOOPER's views, decorum, habits and relations, caused shouts of laughter at his expense, which he heartily enjoyed. When it was charged that his conversion was the result of the visit of the Ways and Means Committee to Salt Lake last Summer, the House and galleries roared with laughter. The editor promises a prompt correction.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the special message of the President in reference to American commerce was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on that subject.

THE CADETSHIP SALES—FINAL REPORT.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, made a report on the subject of cadetships, which was read. It states that the Committee had taken evidence in a great many cases, and ascertained the existence of irregularities in appointing cadets outside of the district of the member appointing; that in several cases money had been paid to parties negotiating such appointments, but, except in the cases already acted upon, none appeared to have been paid to the members; and that the facts proven were not sufficient to warrant the Committee in reporting the cases to the House. The Committee was, therefore, of opinion that it might properly report in this general way, and feeling that it had discharged its duty faithfully, and without prejudice against or partiality for any member of Congress or officer of the Government, it respectfully asked that it be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee also reported a bill making a two-year residence on the part of the cadet in the district from which he is appointed requisite.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether any retroactive effect was intended by the bill?

Mr. LOGAN replied in the negative.

The Committee also recommended the adoption of resolutions as follows:

First—Declaring that Gen. SCHOEPF, one of the Patent Office Examiners, was engaged in lending himself as a medium for the passage of money for corrupt purposes, and directing that the evidence in the case be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and that he be requested to remove SCHOEPF from his position, as an improper person to have or hold so responsible a position under the Government.

Second—Directing the Speaker to exclude from all privileges of the floor, the committee-rooms, the cloak-room, and all the galleries of the House, any person who has been or may hereafter be proved guilty of having been engaged in corrupting or attempting to corrupt any member of Congress, by directly or indirectly offering him any valuable consideration with a view of influencing his action in any matter pertaining to his official duties.

Third—That the evidence showing that Commander UPSHUR, of the navy, had placed the sum of $1,300 in the hands of M. D. LANDON, with a view of procuring the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with a request that he convene a Court-martial for the purpose of trying Commander UPSHUR for conduct unbecoming an officer.

The bill coming up first for discussion,

Mr. POTTER expressed the opinion that the provision requiring a two-years' residence in the district might work harshly, particularly in large cities like New-York and Philadelphia, that embrace several Congressional Districts, and where a man moving from one side to the other may change his Congressional District. There were a great many people in New-York and Brooklyn who hardly ever lived two years in the same district.

Mr. BUN suggested that the term of residence be fixed at one year instead of two years.

Mr. LOGAN said he was willing to have that amendment offered.

After further discussion the term was reduced to one year, and the bill as amended was passed.

The resolution referring to Commander UPSHUR then came up for consideration and gave rise to a long discussion, Messrs. VOORHEES and STARKWEATHER taking the ground that the proposed action was too harsh on Commander UPSHUR, who in employing and paying an agent to procure an appointment for his son did not thereby contemplate the improper use of the money. Mr. STARKWEATHER spoke of the long service of this officer, whose father and grandfather had died in the naval service, and was a descendant of the WASHINGTON family—facts which warranted honorable conduct on his part. In the course of the discussion it was stated by Mr. LOGAN that the money paid by Commander UPSHUR had been used by his agent, LANDON, in buying off a boy who had received the appointment from Mr. HOGE, of South Carolina, whereupon young UPSHUR was appointed from that district by the Secretary of the Navy.

Finally, Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment to make the resolution request the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Court martial for the purpose of ascertaining whether Commander UPSHUR had been guilty of unofficerlike conduct. The amendment was rejected—yeas 71, nays 114, and the resolution was adopted.

The resolution in reference to Gen. SCHOEPF next came up. Mr. MAYNARD pleaded for SCHOEPF as a foreigner, a Hungarian by birth, one who had been connected with KOSSUTH, who had attracted the attention of Gen. HOLT when Commissioner of the Patent-office, and who had served subsequently with distinction in the army. And he reminded the House that the report had been given out for many years that appointments to cadetships could be procured by means of money.

Messrs. SCHENCK, DAWES, LOGAN, MORGAN and other members, repudiated in strong terms the idea conveyed in the remarks of Messrs. MAYNARD and KELLEY, that the sale of cadetships was, in accordance with common rumor, a custom of the House. Finally, the resolution was adopted; and the resolution excluding from the floor and galleries persons proved to have been guilty of an attempt to corrupt members was also adopted, and the report itself was adopted.

EDUCATION IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. MCNEELY, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported bills to authorize the Legislative Assemblies of Territories to pass general acts of incorporation, and for educational purposes. Passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Tariff bill.

Mr. COOK addressed the Committee in favor of a reduction of the tariff on lumber. Besides the reduction of the duty on lumber, the farmers also wanted a reduction on salt and steel, and coal and pig iron. The great agricultural interest of the country was not represented here by paid agents and lobbyists, but the time when this interest would be heard and felt was coming. There could be no real prosperity in the country when its greatest producing interest was depressed and overburdened.

Mr. JOHNSON made an appeal on behalf of the farming and wine-growing interests of California. Among the best gifts to man was generous wine. It elevated him to a level with the gods and made him "dwell in mansions in the skies." In all ages of the world to sit down under the vine and fig-tree had been the ambition of those wishing happy repose; the juice of the grape made men love one another and raised them from sordid earth to sit in sweet communion with the gods where they saw all below clothed in most surpassing colors, and the heaven's illimitable outstretching fields of never-ending beauty and of endless joy. After these and other encomiums of good wine he pleaded in the interests of the wine-growers and farmers of California.

Mr. MCCORMICK argued against a protective tariff, and complained particularly of the duties on iron, steel, cotton, cloth, woolen goods, &c.

Mr. ALLISON, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, spoke in favor of the reduction of taxes. He said that those who were engaged in the production of iron in its ruder forms were amply protected, but the vast number of artisans working in iron were not protected by the existing tariffs. On the contrary, the tariff was to them a burden, or was a burden to the consumers of their products. The agricultural interest was not protected directly, because the freight from Chicago to Boston was more than twice the amount of duty imposed upon the agricultural products of Canada. The mechanics and artisans of the country were not directly protected, and that class comprised a much larger number of citizens than were comprised within the protected classes. He denied the argument that protection, ultimately, cheapened the article protected. It was certainly not true in respect to iron. The tariff had increased the cost of iron to ship-builders, and if so it certainly must have increased it to other consumers.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that the cost of foreign iron was tending up, and that of American iron was tending down, and asked Mr. ALLISON to what he attributed that?

Mr. ALLISON said he was proving that the tariff increased the cost of production, and again referred to the depressed condition of ship-building; but he regarded the bill reported by the Special Committee on that subject as unjust to the people, because it allowed fifteen dollars a ton to be paid back for the American iron used in a ship. Why should the people of the United States be called on to pay such bounty? That bill confessedly showed that an American ship could not be built or sailed as cheaply as foreign ships could be, and that was attributable to the tariff. This bounty, proposed to be given to American ship-owners and builders, was to apply not only to the vessels employed in the foreign trade, but also to those employed in the coastwise trade, where there was no foreign competition. He for one was not prepared to vote for any such bounty. His point, however, was that that bill confessed that the duty on iron increased the cost of iron to the ship-builder, and if it did it also increased it to all other consumers of iron.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, asked him if he believed that if, with the duty taken off iron, iron would be as cheap five years hence as it was now.

Mr. ALLISON replied that was a question of arithmetic. He did not want the duties taken off iron. He only wanted them reduced, and he had not said that the cost of iron was increased in proportion to the duties, but only that it was increased to the consumer by the tariff. He confessed that it was impossible to raise the necessary amount of revenue without protection, but he argued that the tax should be so levied as to take out of the pockets of the people the least possible sum over and above that which it placed in the National Treasury.

Before Mr. ALLISON had concluded his speech, the House, at 4½, took a recess until 7½, the evening session to be for general discussion on the Tariff bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the House met in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, and was addressed by Mr. HAIGHT in advocacy of protection to the pottery interest, which he did not deem sufficiently protected. He wished an ad valorem duty of fifty per cent. on pottery. After some further debate the House adjourned.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Fourth Day of the Bonaparte Trial—An Exciting Scene—The Prince Violently Interrupts the Proceedings—Fonvielle Imprisoned for Contempt.

TOURS, March 24.—The High Court of Justice resumed the trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE at 11 o'clock this morning. Witnesses for the defense were examined to show the previous bad character of NOIR and FONVIELLE, and the good character of the accused. Their testimony on the first point was not convincing. Other witnesses were brought up to testify to the good conduct of the Prince as an officer. While one of the lawyers for the prosecution was conducting the cross-examination of the witnesses, he used an expression offensive to the Prince, who violently interrupted the proceedings, and, turning to the lawyer, denounced him and his party as a faction. FONVIELLE, terribly excited, rose and called the Prince an assassin. This caused great confusion among the spectators and in the Court. FONVIELLE was forcibly taken out by two *gendarmes*. The Procureur-General demanded the punishment of FONVIELLE. The Court decided to postpone the consideration of the matter until the end of the sitting. M. FLOQUET, then commenced argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the lives of NOIR, FONVIELLE and Prince BONAPARTE; pointed out the differences in their characters, dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence; asserted that he was known to have killed four men, and related how he left the military service without permission in 1849, for which LOUIS NAPOLEON dismissed him from the army. At this point the Prince became greatly excited, and exclaimed that there was a plot to aggravate him. He was severely reprimanded by the Court for interrupting the counsel. At the conclusion of the arguments for the prosecution, M. FONVIELLE was brought in, and the presiding Judge sentenced him to ten days' confinement for contempt of Court. The closing arguments will be continued to-morrow.

Another Strike at La Creuzot—The High Court at Tours—The Conspiracy Prisoners to be Tried.

LONDON, March 24.—The strike of the workmen at La Creuzot, France, continues. Several demonstrations have been made by the men, which so far have been harmless; but the military and Police are active. It is thought that political feeling is involved in this second outbreak of labor at La Creuzot. Some arrests have already been made....A newspaper correspondent at the High Court at Tours comments on the evident purpose of all the witnesses to suppress or distort facts.

TOURS, March 24.—The Procureur-General has been notified that the cases of the persons accused of conspiracy against the State and the life of the Emperor will come before the High Court of Justice now in session here.

PARIS, March 24.—The metallic reserve in the Bank of France has increased 16,800,000 francs during the week ending yesterday.

Another Submarine Cable Laid—Fast Trip of a Clipper Ship—The Pope and the American Bishops—Railroad Enterprise in Greece.

LONDON, March 24.—The cable from Aden, Arabia, through the Red Sea to Suez, Egypt, has been successfully laid, thus completing a direct submarine line from Bombay to Suez. The completion of the Indo-European line was announced a few days ago. This is still an other route, and is destined to be the thoroughfare of the far-east business. The line will be open to the public in a day or two....The turreted ship *Captain* made her second trial trip yesterday. She went a long way out to sea, and experienced rough weather. The trip was successful beyond all expectations ....Advices received here from Sydney, Australia, announce that the clipper ship *Patriarch* made the voyage from England to that port in sixty-seven days—the shortest passage on record ....It is still asserted that the American Bishops at Rome refuse to assent to the proclamation of Papal infallibility, and that every effort to conciliate them has proved futile....The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £138,000 in bullion since last report.

ATHENS, March 24.—The Greek Government have authorized the construction of a railroad from Athens over the isthmus and along the Gulf of Corinth to some point on the western coast of Greece.

STUTTGART, March 24.—The King has accepted the resignation of the Ministry. A new Cabinet has been formed with KOMER, President of the Council; Col. VON SUCKOW, Minister of War, and the Councilor VON SCHEURLEN, Minister of the Interior.

The British Parliament—An Indignant Denial—General News.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Lords this evening the Consolidated Fund bill was passed. The Habitual Criminals' bill was considered, after which the House adjourned. In the House of Commons Mr. MONSELL, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, read dispatches sent to the Government of the Canadian Dominion. They contain no intimation that England is prepared to concede colonial independence. Mr. GLADSTONE indignantly repelled the charge that he now repudiates solemn promises in favor of Ireland, made during the canvass in Lancashire. The House went into Committee on the bill for enforcing the laws in Ireland. An amendment reducing the term of imprisonment for carrying arms to one year was rejected....In the divorce case of WALKINS *vs.* WALKINS, a decree has been granted, the defendant being in America with LYDIA THOMPSON....The new Clasper boat for the Cambridge crew is unusually low, but does well. The crew made thirty-nine strokes a minute today. WILLIAMS trains the Oxonians in the boat they used last year.

CANADA.

The "National Policy"—Resolutions in Nova Scotia in Favor of Reciprocity with the United States.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—In the Legislature last night Mr. DICKIE, of Kings, moved a series of resolutions, which were made the special orders of the day for Friday week. They review the history of the Reciprocity treaty and its abrogation by the United States, and set forth the loss and injury sustained by Nova Scotia by this action of the United States; that their assent to confederation with the other British Provinces was invited as a sure means of securing a new Reciprocity treaty with the United States; that three years have elapsed without an effort to obtain a renewal of the treaty, but, on the contrary, a so-called "national policy" was proposed, which, if carried out, would prove more injurious to them; therefore,

> *Resolved*, First, That while deprecating the adoption of a policy unsound in itself and at variance with the practice of the parent State, this House feel it their duty to emphatically declare that the time selected, when the subject of abolishing or reducing the duty on exports from this province is engaging the attention of the American Congress, is singularly inopportune and calculated to defeat the efforts now being made for the admission on better terms of our coal, fish, agricultural and other products to American markets.
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> *Resolved*, Second, That the adoption by the Dominion Government of a policy of retaliation against the United States, which is the natural, and as experience has shown, the only reliable market for the staple productions of this province, may possibly lead to the imposition of still higher rates on the chief exports of the country, to the great injury of the agricultural, fishing, mining, lumbering and shipping interests.

A Steamer Snagged in the Arkansas River—The Boat and Cargo Lost.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—The steamer *Guidon*, hence for Little Rock, snagged and sunk to her boiler-deck at Harris Cross, ninety miles above the mouth, in the Arkansas River, yesterday morning. No lives were lost. She had a mixed cargo. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She was owned by the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, and was valued at $12,000. She was insured in the Boatmen's, of Pittsburg, and Enterprise of Cincinnati, for $3,000 each.

CUBA.

The Sale of the Island—Mass-Meeting in Havana—A Cuban League Formed in Boston.

HAVANA, March 24.—A mass-meeting was held last night, which was called for the purpose of taking some action on the position lately assumed in regard to Cuba by a portion of the Madrid Press. About 1,500 Spaniards and many Cubans were present. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any policy which involves the sale of the Island of Cuba to the United States.

BOSTON, March 24.—The friends of Cuban independence held a meeting at the Parker House last night, and organized the Massachusetts Branch of the Cuban League of the United States. Officers were chosen as follows: President, F. O. PRINCE; Secretary and Treasurer, Gen. WILLIAM H. MCCARTNEY. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY presided at the meeting.

FIRES.

Destructive Fires and Loss of Life in Illinois—Heavy Losses in Missouri.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—Fifteen business houses at Dwight, Ill., were burned last night. HAGGERTY & BAKER, ISAAC HARRIS, NEWELL & FLAHERTY, KOCKLIN & CO. and G. A. SEYMOUR were the principal sufferers. The loss is from $50,000 to $75,000; partially insured....A dwelling house in Dunleith, Ill., occupied by a French family, named OGIA, was burned at midnight last night. Mr. OGIA and his son, aged eight years, perished in the flames.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The loss by the fire at Louisiana, Mo., on Tuesday night was $25,000, and the insurance $5,000.

A Steamer Burned in Maryland—Losses in the West.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The steamer *Dolphin*, from Philadelphia to Richmond, was burned to the water's edge, on Tuesday morning, at Patuxent, Md. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The drug-store of A. BESSING, at St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $13,000; insured for $5,200 in the Ætna; $2,500 in the Republic, of Chicago; $2,500 in the Underwriters', of New-York, and $2,500 unknown.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—A fire occurred in the sail-loft of ARMSTRONG & TALLMADGE, which damaged the goods and building to the amount of $12,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Four spans of the Central Pacific Railroad Bridge, over the American River at Sacramento, were burned last night. The Company will provide a temporary bridge for passenger trains, to be completed within three days. In the meantime arrangements have been made for ferrying passengers and baggage over the river, so that little or no delay will be occasioned.

THE WEST.

Execution in Ohio—The Prisoner Confesses to Have Committed Fourteen Murders.

WHEELING, West Va., March 24.—THOMAS D. CARR was executed in the County Jail at St. Clairsville, Ohio, this afternoon, for the murder of LOUISA C. FOX, near St. Clairsville, in January, 1869. No one was admitted to the jail but the Sheriff and his assistants and the newspaper reporters. CARR was cool and collected throughout, but the recklessness which characterized his conduct during the trial had entirely disappeared. By his own confession he is believed to have been the greatest murderer ever born in this or any other country. He acknowledges having perpetrated fourteen cold-blooded murders, and made five unsuccessful attempts to take life before the killing of Miss FOX. His execution was the first that ever occurred in Belmont County, and caused great excitement.

Defense of Gen. Sheridan—A Triple Murder in Ohio—The Recent Railway Collision—Two More Victims—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—The Chicago *Journal* today contradicts the statement that Gen. SHERIDAN is now desirous of being relieved from command of the Western Department and be assigned to duty elsewhere, because Col. BAKER has not been and will not be promoted as he requested. Gen. SHERIDAN is not desirious of being taken from the command of this Department, and has never intimated anything of the kind; neither has he asked the promotion of Col. BAKER....A special dispatch from Manchester, Ohio, says: On Saturday last, while J. C. RHINEHART, a school teacher, and E. J. CONNELL, a carpenter, were walking on the highway, they were met by a drunken man named JAMES HUFF, who drew a pistol and shot CONNELL dead. RHINEHART drew a pistol and shot HUFF through the body. Before HUFF fell he returned RHINEHART's fire, mortally wounding him. RHINEHART and HUFF died a few minutes after....MOSES STRAUS and ELISHA HENDRICKS, each of whom had both legs broken by the collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Quincy, yesterday, both died this morning, making three victims....SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Prof. E. C. HEWITT, of the State University, are to have a joint discussion on female suffrage at Peoria next week.

The Utah Polygamy Bill—What is Thought of it in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 24.—The *News*, speaking of the passage of the Cullom bill by the House, says:

> "The striking out of the five sections rids it of several of its most repulsive features. They were too strong for Congress to swallow. Many thought the House would never pass this bill in any form, and that its clear invasion of the Constitution would kill it. We cannot say what the Senate will do with it. But this we can say, if it passes, and then should receive the signature of the President and become a law, it will not meet the wishes or answer the expectations of its authors. Personally we care not what action be taken. Persecution drove us from township to township, and soon to a Territory. It has made us strong, thrifty and fearless. The most valuable experience we possess today we gained through persecution, and we do not dread its effects. If men wish to push Mormonism ahead, let them persecute it. Pass the Cullom bill, and if this fails, raise armies and attempt to fight, drive and exterminate, and then watch the results. If it should pass the Senate and be signed by the Executive, we may then discuss its merits and probable effect."

The Steam-Ship City of Brussels—A Note from Mr. Dale.

HALIFAX, March 24.—The *City of Brussels*, which touched here on Tuesday, had but one small-pox patient on board, (Mr. STELTON, a Boston merchant,) who was put ashore here. The steamer sailed again for New-York this morning.

[Mr. DALE, sends the following:]

> The statement published by a Toronto paper that the steam-ship *City of Brussels* called at Halifax for the purpose of landing small-pox patients is not correct. Capt. KENNEDY reports strong north-west gales, (the equinox,) and fearing that he might not have sufficient coal to reach New-York, called at Halifax and there received 450 tons. Yours truly,
>
> JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

The Southern Pacific Railway—A Company Formed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Southern Pacific Railway Company has filed a certificate of incorporation. The capital of the Company is twenty millions, and its object is to construct a road from San Francisco to San Diego, to connect with the Southern Pacific and El Paso Railroad near the Colorado River. Gen. ROSECRANS is the President of the Company.

ALBANY.

The Democratic Voice Still for War—Tweed Unsheaths his Blade—Senatorial Skirmishes of the O'Brien Faction—The Erie Mephistopheles—Harbor-Masters and Port-Wardens—A Monster Petition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 24, 1870.

The war in the Democratic camp has broken out afresh, and is to be prosecuted with fiercer and more unrelenting bitterness. Grand Sachem TWEED has unsheathed his blade, and this morning informed the "Young Democracy," as represented in the person of GENET, that "he was now on the war path, and prepared to take the scalps of his enemies wherever he found them." He telegraphed to the New-York papers that he "had not resigned his place as Deputy Street Commissioner, and did not intend to do so," and should hereafter hold the men who had created the divisions in the Democratic Party responsible. With regard to TWEED's resignation, the facts are that he told MCLEAN before he left Albany that he was willing to resign if such a course would tend to harmonize the party; but after learning that his resignation was demanded by his personal enemies, and that his dismissal had already been agreed upon and written out before consulting him, he changed his tactics from conciliation to defiance, and now proclaims "war to the knife," which, in his case, means something more than the same phrase did when used by the organ of the O'Brien Democracy. It would not be at all strange if the Street Commissioner's office were wiped out of existence before the end of the session, as intimated in my dispatch last night. The office has long been a reservoir of corruption and a sink of iniquity, and if the quarrels of the Democracy shall result in wiping it out and creating a better department in its place, the public will be the gainers.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen, too, might share the same fate with great advantage to the City, if its successor were elected, as is now proposed, on a general ticket. This Board has lately given in its adherence to the O'Brien Democracy, and its action in passing the new Fifth-avenue pavement job over the Mayor's veto, shows how much confidence was to be placed in the professions of reform so ostentatiously made by the new party that seeks to get control of the City.

OPENING OF THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

After TWEED's declaration of war to GENET this morning, the latter introduced the following resolutions:

> *Whereas*, The second section of chapter 339 of the laws of 1869, being "An act in relation to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," passed April 22, 1869, provides that "Any one of the said Commissioners, or any member of the Police force, who shall, after qualifying in office, accept any additional place of public trust or civil emolument, or who shall during his term of office be publicly nominated for any office elective by the people, and shall not within ten days succeeding the same publicly decline the said nomination, shall be in either case deemed thereby to have resigned his commission and to have vacated his office;" and whereas, HENRY SMITH, of the City and County of New-York, was in last October nominated for said Supervisor for said county while holding the office of Police Commissioner in and for the Metropolitan Police District, and did not within ten days thereafter resign his commission as Police Commissioner, as provided by the laws of the State above cited; and whereas, said HENRY SMITH does persist in holding both positions, in violation of the express intent of law; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the office of Police Commissioner now held by HENRY SMITH, in violation of the statutes of the State, be and is declared vacant.
>
> *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the two Houses of the Legislature go into joint session on Wednesday, the 6th day of April next, for the purpose of electing a Metropolitan Police Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police District, in the place of HENRY SMITH, whose office is thus made vacant.

Giving rise to debate they were ordered to lie over under the rule. They will amount to nothing except to establish the impotent rage of the vanquished Young Democracy.

ANOTHER SHOT.

The O'Brien Senators also succeeded in getting an amendment attached to JACOBS' bill (now in the Senate) to elect inspectors and canvassers by the people of Brooklyn, so as to cover New-York. This was done to make provision for the anticipated failure of a similar bill introduced by Mr. KIERNAN in the Assembly. The Brooklyn members are regarded as making a great mistake by thus permitting themselves to be mixed up in the New-York fight. The result will probably be to kill their own bills.

NORTON'S POPGUN.

MIKE NORTON's bill to wipe out the Board of Supervisors, by consolidating the City and County Government of New-York, also got reported "for consideration" in the Senate this morning, and is intended as another slap at TWEED. This bill has some merit, as it prohibits any man from holding more than one office, or from receiving any perquisites beyond his salary; but under the present condition of "war to the knife," and in view of the motives that prompt its author in pushing it just at this time, it will probably share the same fate as the other futile attempts of the Young Democracy to carry out their measures in the Legislature.

PORT-WARDENS AND HARBOR-MASTERS CONFIRMED.

The Senate had another Executive Session today, and, contrary to general expectation, confirmed the entire list of Harbor-masters and Port-wardens sent in by the Governor on Tuesday. The following are the names of the lucky fellows:

Port-wardens—Moses H. Richards, Abram O. Wiltsea, Ab. L. Brewer, John S. Blish, Henry S. Burdick, Alex. D. Britton, Wm. Seebach, Ed. L. Carey, Chas. S. Macomber.

Captain of the Port of New-York—Jas. E. Jones.

Harbor-masters—Cornelius C. Ellis, Daniel Hart, Thos. H. Ferris, Jno. Brice, Jno. C. Suydam, Wm. J. Pennoyer, Simeon Sammons, Andrew J. Hull, Jno. H. Bell, Jno. W. Brown, Bernard Kenney.

THE BRAINS OF ERIE.

JAY GOULD, the Mephistopheles of the Erie Ring, who monopolizes the larger share both of its brains and its principles, unburdened himself before the Senate Railroad Committee yesterday afternoon in support of the infamous law which enables him and his confederates to perpetuate their usurpation. His plausible rigmarole has already been sent you in full by telegraph. Mr. BURT, the representative of the English victims of GOULD's wholesale robbery, was present, and in a few brief words punctured the bubble of sophistry and falsehoods of the great Erie King, so that at the conclusion of the hearing the argument and the facts were where they were at the beginning—all on the side of the stockholders and against the Erie Ring. But what signifies all this talk and these repeated hearings before the Committee? Everybody knows that a clique of irresponsible adventurers, by fraud and treachery, by bribery and corruption, both legislative and judicial, have succeeded in robbing the stockholders of one of the largest corporations of the world of their property and appropriating it to their own use, and the simple question now is whether they shall be allowed to perpetuate their villainy by additional bribery and corruption of the Legislature. It was stated positively last week that the Senate Committee had agreed to report favorably the bill to repeal last year's Directors' act. Why the delay? GENET is the author of the bill; GENET is Chairman of the Committee; GENET is a prominent leader of the new Democratic faction that boasts of the purity of its motives and the honesty of its purposes; GENET, at the outset of the session, pronounced this "Erie Directors'" law a villainous act and said that his bill to repeal it "meant business." There can be no legitimate "business" in connection with the bill except to report it and urge its passage—at least none for members of the Legislature. What "business" lobbyists may have with it will be more clearly developed hereafter as the bill progresses.

PROGRESS OF THE ARCADE.

The "Arcade" Railroad bill has been amended in the Committee on Railroads so as to make it acceptable to any and all property owners on Broadway. The amendment provides that no vault shall be removed or excavation made under the side-walks without the consent, first, of the adjoining owner, or second, without the written consent of a majority of all the property owners on Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S CYCLOPEDIA OF THE REBELLION.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Education of the Assembly and the Literature Committee of the Senate to examine this work and report to the next Legislature the advisability of its purchase by the State, has been concurred in by both Houses.

A MONSTER PETITION.

Mr. WHITE today presented a petition, signed by over two thousand names, representing persons of all religious denominations in New-York City, asking for the repeal of the law of last year appropriating money to sectarian schools. Among the petitioners are the names of many prominent and well-known Catholics. S.

The Brooklyn Police—A Caucus of the Defeated Party—Tweed and his Friends—A New Charter Promised by the Sachem.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—At the evening session of the Assembly, Mr. JACOBS tried to get the bill that has passed the Senate abolishing the Metropolitan Police Commission, so far as it relates to Brooklyn, and creating a new Police Department for that city, moved forward out of its order and made the special order for to-morrow, but he failed for lack of a two-thirds vote, 65 members voting in the affirmative to 48 in the negative. Mr. MADDOX said a majority of the people of Brooklyn did not desire a separate Police-force for that city, if the Metropolitan Police Commission was not to be abolished. The bill will come up in its regular order in the course of a week or two, and meantime, an expression of opinion on the part of the citizens of Brooklyn would be influential in deciding its fate. The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs this afternoon agreed to report favorably the bill reorganizing the Prospect Park Commission.

CAUCUS OF THE O'BRIEN DEMOCRACY.

The demoralized class, composing the O'Brien Democracy, held a caucus at the Delavan at 10½ o'clock this evening, to tray and devise some means to recuperate. Col. MURPHY occupied the chair, and PETE MITCHELL was Secretary. Twelve members of the Assembly and three Senators, NORTON, GENET and CREAMER, were present. The whole New-York delegation of both Houses was invited. MURPHY stated that the caucus was called at the request of some Democrats who met at Delmonico's, in New-York, and its effect was to see if harmony could not be brought about, so as to secure some legislation for New-York. GENET proposed that a caucus of all the Democrats of the Legislature be called; that every man be bound by its decisions, and that all bills agreed upon in said caucus should be put through, and every Democrat who voted against any of them should be branded as a traitor to his party. Mr. FIELDS here suggested that they had met for a family talk, and that in his opinion it was not desirable to have all the world present. GENET coincided with the suggestion, and the four or five reporters present who comprised "all the world," took the hint and left. The cat was all out of the bag, however, the intent and object of the caucus having already been divulged, viz., to whip the country Democrats into the support of everything that the vanquished and demoralized O'Brien Democracy may propose. The cool impudence of such a proposition, coming from such a source, was regarded by "all the world" as the height of the sublime. NORTON moved to adjourn till Tuesday; but it was voted down, and the O'Brien boys quarreled among themselves till after midnight. Finally, they had to send for TWEED to come in and pacify the boys and preserve order. He went, and took his friends with him; but it was no use; they were like a lot of wild Indians, and at 1 o'clock this morning the Grand Sachem left them, and the last heard of the Young Democracy they were calling each other liars.

A RALLY OF TWEED'S FRIENDS.

Meantime the friends of Grand Sachem TWEED had a meeting, by invitation, at his rooms in the Delavan, to see how the chief looked since he got on the war path. He received them all with a smile, said he was now a private citizen, and it was the happiest day of his life. He exhibited his dismissal from the Street Commissioner's Office, which was dated "March 23," in New-York, and which said that "Circumstances beyond his control" compelled him (MCLEAN) to inform TWEED that "his services were not required in that Department after that date." The Grand Sachem informed his friends that he was glad the collar was off his neck; that he had been a perfect slave since he had been in that office, and that he was now reaping the fruits of having nursed into being and procured the nomination for office of a set of brainless, unprincipled ingrates. He further stated that to accommodate these fellows, he had been compelled to do many things that he ought not to have done, but that he and those with whom he acted had resolved to give New-York an honest, respectable and good Government, and that the moment this was determined on they began to encounter the hostility of the crowd, who dub themselves the "Young Democracy." He said that when he next returned here from New-York he would bring with him a charter that every good man of every party would approve, and that would reduce the taxes in New-York hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—The *Journal* has a dispatch from New-Bedford stating that THEODORE L. PARKER, a grocer, aged twenty-one years, was shot and killed this evening by ELIZABETH B. CHAPMAN, aged forty years, who boarded at the same house. The parties rose from the tea-table together and went into the hall, when she shot him and then shot herself through the body. She was living and conscious at 10 o'clock, but has assigned no cause for the deed. She had taken laudanum before tea....A mutinous disturbance on the British brig *Anna*, hence from New-York, occurred in the bay to-night. Some of the crew were badly beaten, but nothing to warrant the interference of the authorities who investigated the affair. The brig will probably proceed to-morrow on her voyage.

TROY, N. Y., March 24.—A man named MANNING VANDERHEYDEN, was mudered at 10 o'clock last night, at his residence near this city, by three robbers, who broke into the house for the purpose of robbing a safe. Mr. VANDERHEYDEN's skull was crushed by the blow inflicted. His son-in-law, EDWARD ALEXANDER, fired a gun to alarm the neighbors, and the robbers fled.

BOSTON, March 24.—The funeral of FRANCIS LOUSADA, late British Consul, took place this afternoon in Trinity Church. Bishop EASTBURN and Rev. HENRY BURROUGHS, of Christ Church, officiated. The several foreign Consuls at this port and the British Consul at Portland were among the pall-bearers. There was a large attendance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 24.—A man named JOHN ULRICH, clerk in a dry-goods store, committed suicide today by cutting his throat with a penknife.

WAVERLY, N. Y., March 24.—MICHAEL FERGUSON, who murdered LUNGER and his wife at Trumansburg Landing, Tompkins County, N. Y., on Saturday evening last, was captured last night about 6 o'clock at the residence of his mother, at Mitchell Creek, Tioga County, Penn. He was taken to Ithaca today.

DELAWARE, Ohio, March 24.—The funeral of Bishop THOMPSON will take place here next Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The services will be conducted by Bishops JANES and MORRIS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 24.—ADAM HERDT committed suicide this morning by blowing his head to pieces with a shot-gun. He was in good circumstances. He had been in an insane asylum, from which he had been discharged as cured, and it is supposed he committed the deed while suffering a return of lunacy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—MAGGIE PATTERSON, aged eight years, was fatally burned at Manville, on Tuesday. Her mother was working in the mill at the time, and her father is absent visiting Ireland.

BOSTON, March 24.—MARY SULLIVAN, a single woman, aged thirty years, of Canton, Mass., was run over and killed by a dirt car on the Fort Hill temporary railway, last evening.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—HERMAN LOWENTHAL, formerly Rabbi of a Jewish Church at Quincy, Ill., who was dismissed in consequence of serious charges against him, one of having burned the parsonage for the purpose of obtaining the insurance on his furniture, has absconded, leaving behind various unpaid bills. His wife is said to have taken with her a large lot of fancy work belonging to other persons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BATTLE OF THE BOOKS. Recorded by an Unknown Writer for the Use of Authors and Publishers. Edited and published by Gail Hamilton. Cambridge: Riverside Press. New-York: For sale by HURD & HOUGHTON. 1870.

Dean SWIFT's title and an elaborately-vailed literary form have been selected by the author of this curious book for the purpose of conveying to the public the fact that she has had misunderstandings with her former publishers, and thinks herself wronged by them. Perhaps she was; and certainly there is much in her volume that gives the unprejudiced reader that impression. Still, we cannot but think it would have been better to have told the story in a straightforward way, without circumlocution or disguise. The difficulty with the case, as Gail Hamilton puts it, is that one cannot know where fact begins or fancy ends, or *vice versa*. Hence the reader is hardly in a position to judge of the merits at issue or to express sympathy with the writer for the implied bad treatment to which she has been subjected. If *ex parte* statements are made in any conceivable instance, they can hardly be put in too intelligible a shape. A key to this *Battle of the Books*, thrown into a single brief explanatory chapter, would probably do more for the object that its writer has in view, than the whole work is likely to accomplish as it stands.

THE YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA, for 1870. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

This annual statistical record for the New Dominion contains, in a compact and convenient form, a vast amount of general information of value to all interested in Canada, and especially to those having business relations with that country.

New Magazines.

The *pièce de rèsistance* of the April *Atlantic* is Mr. PARTON's "Reviving Virginia." It is, however, a little tougher and less piquant than much of the fare he has accustomed us to expect from him. On the other hand, it is very carefully prepared and, unlike most intellectual sustenance found in similar places, it will not spoil with keeping. It contains, in truth, evidences of much research and some suggestions which, if they do not strike us in every instance as altogether practical, are yet worthy of serious consideration. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR supplies in this number Part IV. of his "Joseph and His Friend;" Mr. TROWBRIDGE takes those who will go with him "Through the Woods to Lake Superior;" Mr. DE FOREST gives one of the best bits of fiction we have seen from him in "The Lauson Tragedy;" a remarkably bright and entertaining paper from an anonymous writer is offered in "The English Governess at the Siamese Court;" Mr. BURT G. WILDER presents an odd mixture of mathematics, physiology and comparative anatomy in "Right and Left;" Mr. CHARLES LANMAN has an interesting aboriginal paper called "Peter Pitchlynn;" and Mr. WHITTIER, Mr. SIDNEY ANDREWS, Mr. T. M. BREWER, Mrs. CELIA THAXTER and MARIAN DOUGLAS make up most of the rest of a number which is not as brilliant as the *Atlantic* sometimes manages to be, but is, notwithstanding, of sterling average quality.

—The new *Harper's* comes to us later this month than its brethren. Among the contents, which are fresh and various, are "The War in Paraguay," by Gen. MCMAHON; a descriptive paper on VON BISMARCK, which is cleverly put together and smartly written; a continuation of the interminable "Frederick the Great;" an instructive paper on silk worms and velvet looms; an article called "Around the World on Skates," apparently written by the skater; more of "A Brave Lady" and of Mr. GUY LIVINGSTONE's "Anteros;" some Border Reminiscences, by Gen. MARCY; contributions on the "Great Gold Conspiracy" and "The Indian;" several bits of average poetry, and the usual genial miscellanies at the end. The number is a sprightly one and will be much relished by the innumerable admirers of the magazine.

Books Received.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1870. *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada.* By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A., &c. Vols. 11 and 12.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *The Chinese Classics.* A translation by JAMES LEGGE, D. D., of the London Missionary Society. Part I. Confucius.

—JACKSON, WALFORD & HODDER, London, 1867. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, New-York, 1870. *The Family. Its Duties, Joys and Sorrows.* By COUNT A. DE GASPARIN. Translated from the French.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1870. *Southland Writers; Biographical and Critical Sketches of the Living Female Writers of the South*, with extracts from their writings. By IDA RAYMOND. In two volumes.

—The American News Company, New-York, 1870. *The Last Mandeville—The Heart's Sacrifice—The Monk—Matilda of Denmark—Tragedies*; being in completion of the Second Volume of the Dramatic Series. By LAUGHTON OSBORN.

—Office of the *Jewish Messenger*, New-York, 1870—5630. *Friday Night*; a selection of Tales illustrating Hebrew Life.

—J. B. FORD & Co., New-York, 1870. *Lecture-room Talks*; a series of familiar discourses on Themes of General Christian Experience. By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

—ORANGE JUDD & Co., New-York, 1870. *How Crops Feed; a Treatise on the Atmosphere and Soil.* By SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, M. A., Professor in the Scientific School, Yale College.

—A. J. BARNES & Co., New-York and Chicago, 1870. *L'Echo de Paris*; Dialogues to teach French conversation. By JAMES H. WORMAN, A. M.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1870. *Music Hall Sermons.* By WM. H. H. MURRAY, pastor of Park-street Church, Boston.

—LEE & SHEPARD, Boston. *Brake Up.* By Oliver Optic.

—Ibid. *The Tone Masters*; A Musical Series for Young People. By the author of *The Soprano*.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York, 1870. *German Primer*: Being an Introduction to *First Steps in German.* By M. TH. PREU.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *A Battle of the Books.* Edited and published by Gail Hamilton.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *Mary's Grammar.* Interspersed with Stories and Intended for the Use of Children. By Mrs. MARCEL, author of *Conversations on Chemistry.*

The Late Anson Burlingame and the Travelers' Club.

At a regular meeting of the directors of the Travelers' Club, held at their club-house on Tuesday evening last, Hon. C. D. POSTON announced the death of His Excellency, ANSON BURLINGAME, an honorary member of the Club, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this club has heard, with profound sorrow, of the death of His Excellency, ANSON BURLINGAME, an honorary member of the club, and at the time of his decease acting as Ambassador from the Emperor of China to the Western nations.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to enter this resolution in the minutes of our proceedings as a testimony of respect and admiration for the deceased, as a traveler, as a statesman and as a promoter of civilization.

A New Hebrew Charity.

The ladies of the "B'nai Jeshrun Benevolent Society" have established an Industrial Home for poor Jewesses, and expect to begin giving out work on Monday next in the basement of the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue. As this is one of the first institutions of the kind in the Jewish Church, some details as to its plans may not be without interest. The *Jewish Messenger* says with regard to its management that "all poor Jewesses known to the directresses as deserving their aid, and such others who may be properly recommended, will be accepted as inmates, and will be at once employed with sewing various articles of clothing; if they are ignorant of the science of sewing, they will be duly initiated into its mysteries. A competent superintendent and assistants will be constantly in attendance, and, if possible, will live in the building, where sleeping accommodations will also be provided for a limited number of persons wh[illegible] or peculiar circumstances call for such provision. The Home will thus be virtually an 'Aged and Indigent Institution,' such as this community has been craving after for years.

An auxiliary Executive Committee of ladies and Advisory Committee of gentlemen have been partially selected, the former representing all congregations, to assist in increasing the membership of the Society; the latter, composed of prominent clothing and dress goods houses, to give advice as to purchase and prices. Some of our merchants have already furnished their valuable support, by offering to have all their manufacturing executed by the inmates of the Home, and paying a slight advance on present rates. The directresses will pay for all work done for them, reserving a certain percentage to defray current expenses. Those applicants who desire it will be allowed to sew at their own homes, and those who do not lodge in the Society's rooms will work there probably from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., receiving a substantial dinner gratis."

The "Industrial School" will not be opened until suitable accommodations are secured, probably not for ten days.

CURRENT NOTES.

The cry of the Congressman, or what ought to be—My offense is frank.

Perhaps it would be well to have our City markets looked after by a Joint Commission.

"Ogalalla" is the name suggested for a new hotel in Omaha.

The bill to postpone the election of Congressmen in Kentucky until August, 1871, was defeated.

Wallingford, Conn., intends to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary in September next.

A little boy in Grass Valley, Cal., eat some friction matches on the 12th inst., and has now gone where matches are made.

WHITTIER says that he believes the world needs the Society of Friends as a testimony and a standard.

Judge PETERS, of Davenport, has decided that Iowa's Prohibitory Liquor law is unconstitutional.

New-Hampshire will fast on Thursday, April 7, the same day as Massachusetts; and Vermont on Friday, April 15.

San Francisco papers of the 15th report that operations on Blossom Rock were progressing favorably.

English sparrows have lately established their residence in Lexington, Ky., greatly to the surprise of the unfeathered bipeds there residing.

A paper in this State complains that another "betrays either willful ignorance or a passion for downright slander hardly less creditable."

HENRICH TYARKS, of San Francisco, thinks he could rest easier if his name was Henry Thyark, and he has therefore petitioned the County Court to make the change.

A California paper chronicles with satisfaction the fact that the State Senate has rejected a bill to create a Democratic Vaccinator-General of the Chinese at $10 a head—or arm.

Bostonians suggest a grand tea party on the centennial anniversary of the day on which the tea was thrown overboard, to which all native-born Bostonians shall be invited.

Speaking of the Albany free soup-house, the *Journal* of that city gives the following statistics for Tuesday: "Visitors, 10; number in family, 1,960." They apparently have large families at the State capital.

A religious paper soberly announces that Job must have been worth at least $370,000, but does not state whether its estimate is on a gold or a greenback basis. However, it may not now make much difference to Job.

They are extremely modest even in Oregon. Thus the *Oregonian* relates that by the explosion of a bag of gas in the Oro Fino Theatre, in Portland, recently, the manager had his right lower limb severely injured.

Some of the Juniors in Princeton College having been expelled for participating in a spree, all the members of the class, eighty-three in number, have signed the pledge, and in consequence of this the expelled members have been reinstated by the unanimous vote of the Faculty.

The call for a State Temperance and Woman's Suffrage Convention in West Virginia, announces that it is expected that all the Christian churches and temperance organizations will at least send "fraternal messengers" to the Convention.

It appears that on the vote for State Senators the New-Hampshire Republicans are in a minority of seventy votes. The Democrats are in a minority of 8,374, although many Labor Reform men voted for the Democratic candidates for Senators.

One of the California Congressmen yesterday exhibited considerable enthusiasm in his praise of the juice of the grape. But it is to be feared that what he said about its elevating men is only his way of intimating that upon it men often get high.

In his proclamation, Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, says that the request of a few that the custom of annually observing a day of fasting and prayer in that State be discontinued, manifestly does not express the feelings of any considerable number of the people of the Commonwealth.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* reports that about midnight on Saturday last a band of Kuklux made an attack upon a negro village near Mt. Sterling, and a regular battle ensued, which resulted in a couple of Kuklux being slightly wounded and captured, and the rest being driven off. The prisoners begged the negroes for mercy, and the negroes let them go.

At a social meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society at the house of Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, in Charlestown, on the evening of the 18th inst., that gentleman read an interesting paper on the Declaration of Independence, in which he cited a brief speech of JOHN ADAMS in favor of its adoption. The speech has never yet been printed and is preserved in a letter from ADAMS to a friend.

They are proverbially polite in South Carolina, and therefore no one will be surprised that the Columbia *Phœnix* should put a request which usually is made in the most imperative manner, in these mild words: "Will not the kind and gentlemanly Superintendent of the Gas-works do us the distinguished favor of providing us, by some means, with a better light?" New-York reiterates the request emphatically.

In his fast-day proclamation, Gov. HENDEE, of Vermont, says: "Let us as a people on that day remember with sadness the recent event which has removed from among us a great and good man, and an excellent Governor. In the death of our late Chief Magistrate, PETER T. WASHBURN, the State sustains a great loss. It is befitting that we recognize this loss with appropriate prayer and fasting."

Speaking of NICKLAS, the man executed last Friday, the Jamestown *Journal* says that a short time after, BURDICK, a fellow convict, had been granted a stay of proceedings in his case, he and NICKLAS had a altercation, in which BURDICK called NICKLAS a murderer. He replied that if he was a murderer he had murdered a white man, and would not be guilty of killing a nigger. This enraged BURDICK and he stepped up to NICKLAS to hit him, but NICKLAS struck him a terrible blow between the eyes, sending him sprawling on the floor.

The University of California is to consist of five colleges, to be known as the California Hall, the College of Letters, the College of Agriculture, the College of Mechanic Arts, and the College of Mines. To these are to be added the Astronomical and Magnetic Observatories, the Faculty Lodge and the houses of the Professors. The colleges are to be each two stories high, with basement and attic, built of brick and iron, the floors supported by iron girders, and thoroughly earthquake proof. All the materials to be used in the construction of the University are of native manufacture and production, with the exception of the glass, which must be imported.

In the money article of the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 15th inst., we find this: "The fresh trade-winds of the past few days have been favorable to kite-flying; and the ease in the money market, together with reported favorable developments in some of the Washoe mines, have been availed of for running up the price of mining stocks to an altitude which many of them have not reached before in months. At the close of the Board on Monday noon, some of the shares [illegible] above [illegible] the last few weeks. In the [illegible] kites having been wound in, while others were not touched for fear the string would break."

The New Army Bill and Gen. Logan's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the debates in Congress from the formation of the Government, a speech cannot be found so pregnant with malice, misstatement and misrepresentation as that of Gen. LOGAN in support of the proposed bill for reducing the army. It seems to have been prepared to blind and mislead the people and his co-representatives, and so far as the latter are concerned, the easy passage of the bill through the lower House fully proves that it succeeded admirably. The people, it is hoped, will not be so easily imposed upon.

The *animus* which actuates the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House bristles out from every point. His repeated declarations that he has "no unkind feelings toward any officer of the army," especially toward Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, can deceive no one, but are conclusive evidence, taken in connection with his insinuations and slurs against them, that he has been and is actuated by unworthy and unmanly motives. If the Government had recognized his "eminent services," and conferred upon him the position of a general officer in the army, it is believed this "raid upon the army" would had to have been led by some other disappointed ex-General. In the first place, he argues that the "military arm should never be stronger than absolute necessity requires." Carry this theory out to its legitimate results, and the army, in times of peace, might be entirely abolished. If present absolute necessity is to determine the size of our army, then during the past history of our country there were many years when the army should have been disbanded, and the Military Academy closed. But every unprejudiced man knows that this is not the principle upon which our regular army is organized and maintained. Our vast territory and complicated interests; our large frontier, swarming with savages, and our international relations, render war possible at any moment, and make it necessary for safety, as well as economy, to keep an army sufficiently large for any sudden emergency. The only true and safe theory is, "in time of peace prepare for war."

Again he says that "Congress may dispose of military officers in the same way it disposes of civil officers." Its power to do so is perhaps unquestionable. Its legal and moral right to do so is, to me, doubtful. We have a national institution for the purpose of educating men for the army only, and so valuable are places in it considered, on account of the permanent character and certainty of the profession there learned, that members of Congress frequently receive large sums of money for procuring them. Is there any national academy where the Government educates men for civil office? If there were, then Gen. LOGAN might, with propriety, use this argument to sustain him in his crusade against the army. But there is none, and therefore his argument utterly fails. Positions in the regular army have always been treated by Congress and the people as permanent, while it has always been the custom to dismiss civil officers whenever their services were not required, or to remove them for new appointees. Besides this, the laws of the land declare that no officer of the army shall be deprived of his commission except by sentence of a Court-martial. There is no similar provision concerning any civil officer. Again, he says that "Congress acted hastily and without due deliberation when it reorganized the army in 1866." Why don't he call the members of that Congress fools, and done with it? The war had been ended nearly one year and a half. The immediate or prospective necessity of an army was no greater then than now. The men composing the Military Committees of the respective Houses were as able and patriotic as those who now compose them. After much deliberation in committee, the bill was reported, and after thorough debate in both Houses, it was triumphantly passed, fixing the "peace footing" of the army. Forty-five regiments of infantry were determined upon. Gentlemen who had served meritoriously in the volunteer service, offered their further service in the regular army, and were accepted. Many were wounded, and thereby unfitted for their former pursuits, while others left civil life and its prospects because they were assured that these positions in the army were certain and permanent. The law of the country, the uniform custom of the Government, the act itself, reorganizing the army upon a peace footing, all assured them that they should not be deprived of these positions except for some offense against military rule or regulation. Well then, may it be claimed that this proposed bill is a violation of a solemn agreement or compact between these officers and the Government. Well may they charge bad faith against Congress and the Government.

Again, he says that "Congress one year ago spent a great deal of time in discussing the subject of reducing the army, which finally resulted in the passage of a section at the end of an Appropriation bill, reducing the number of infantry regiments from forty-five to twenty-four. The supernumerary men were mustered out, but no provision was made for the supernumerary officers." Yes, at the very "end" of the session, a section was surreptitiously tacked on to the "end" of an Appropriation bill and rushed through Congress without debate. Had a separate bill for the consolidation of these regiments been fairly and thoroughly discussed, it would doubtless have been defeated.

The majority of members of Congress, I believe, were opposed to such a bill, but it being hidden under an appropriation bill, they voted for it "without due deliberation." This section was evidently conceived by the enemies of the army, with a view of first depriving officers of their commands, in order to have an excuse afterward of depriving them of their commissions and pay. If not, why did they not provide for the consolidation and reduction at the same time? Why were not officers mustered out then, and not kept in suspense and doubt for a year? Because, in the first place, the majority of members of Congress would not have voted for such a bill, and the people would not have allowed such an injustice. The services and sacrifices of these men were too fresh in their minds, and the enemies of the army thought the time had not yet come to strike such a sweeping blow.

In reply to the argument that "It is wrong to muster out officers of the army," Gen. LOGAN says that "It is equally hard for a man to be defeated by his constituents after he has served six or eight years." What an argument for a statesman? A child should not be misled by it! Members of Congress, by the fundamental law of the land, hold their office but two years. When they are nominated and elected this is understood, and the office is accepted under this condition. But the law imposes no limit upon the tenure of office of an army officer, but on the contrary expressly provides that he shall not be deprived of it except by sentence of a Court-martial.

But he cites precedents to show that army officers are mustered out in other countries, and that it has been the practice in this country, when their services are not for the time being required. I deny this. England never has and never will muster out of service officers of the standing army. When their services are not required they are placed upon the retired list, but nothing further. He says Congress, after the Mexican War, did what Congress is doing now. By no means. The act itself which then provided for the increase of the number of officers, also provided that the number should be again reduced after the war. The case is entirely different now. The officers whom this bill strikes at were appointed a long time after the war, and when the army had been reorganized upon a peace footing. They were given these places, and they accepted them, upon the understanding and assurance that they were to be permanent.

But erroneous statements and weak arguments are mingled with baser stuff in his speech. Ridicule and discredit are attempted to be thrown upon certain departments of the army. Two branches particularly—Quartermaster and Commissary—whose duties are the most onerous and responsible as well as the most intricate and complicated of any in the service, requiring the greatest integrity and ability, are denounced as mere sinecures—entirely unnecessary and useless. The heads of these departments are derisively called "Brigadier-Generals of boots and shoes and of bean soup." [Laughter.] Thus two of the best and ablest officers in the army, who have served their country with credit and distinction for many years, are ridiculed and laughed at in the halls of Congress. It would seem that thirty-four years' service of Gen. [illegible]

On the subject of pay Gen. LOGAN affects to be astonished by the amount of allowances to certain officers. If he did not know, he should have known, that the present system of pay has existed for many years. Commutation of rations, fuel and quarters has always been allowed to officers of the army when not furnished in kind. Commutation of quarters is fixed by the Secretary of War, and is never more than fair rent for the number of rooms allowed to officers by law. The amount of fuel allowed to officers is fixed by law, and commutation therefor depends entirely upon the market price of the fuel in most general use at the place where officers are stationed.

Gen. SHERMAN is charged "with living in his own house, which was presented to him, and still draws commutation of quarters." Why this fling at Gen. SHERMAN? Why this allusion to the private affairs of the illustrious General-in-Chief? Why drag into the discussion of a public measure, the fact that a few wealthy gentlemen of the country saw fit to recognize the eminent services of a great military man, by presenting him with a decent home? He also refers to Gen. SHERIDAN by name, and accuses him of the "atrocious crime of youth" and of the crime of being unmarried, and therefore argues that his pay should be reduced. "His blood runs cold" very suddenly at the "Piegan massacre," as he calls it, and he asks that the section transferring Indian affairs to the War Department be stricken out. Without waiting for the result of an investigation which Gen. SHERMAN had ordered, he takes advantage of a temporary feeling of hostility against the movement of Col. BAKER, and moves to strike out a section which he never would have reported had he not thought the country and Congress demanded it.

His argument against allowing retired officers to hold civil positions shows an utter disregard of fairness and justice. He says: "If the people elect a retired officer to a civil office, and he prefers that pay to his retired pay, he can resign his position in the army and accept the civil position." This is the refinement of proscription and persecution. First a law is passed prohibiting the President from assigning a retired officer to duty—no matter how eminent his abilities or distinguished his service. Now, however, it is proposed to shut against him the avenues to civil position. The only possible object for such a law is to prevent men, who bear the marks of hard service in behalf of their country, from becoming competitors for office with politicians. No other reason can be invented.

But leaving Gen. LOGAN's speech, what officers does this bill propose to lop off? Not a single one of all those which he so denounces in his speech. Two Major-Generals, two Brigadier-Generals and a few hundred supernumerary officers of the line are the officers which he strikes in his bill. And what is the alleged object of dismissing these officers? Considerations of economy, of course! To muster out the other officers, in the manner proposed by the bill, will not only not be a measure of economy, but will cost the Government several hundred thousand dollars, as I shall show.

It will be seen that the Examining Board before which all officers under the rank of Brigadier-General must personally appear, sits in Washington. The army is scattered over the entire territory of the nation, from Alaska to the Bay of Samana, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The transportation of officers from their stations to Washington and return, with fuel and quarters, or commutation therefor while awaiting examination, will be, at a low figure, five hundred thousand dollars.

After passing their examinations, as the great majority undoubtedly will, these officers have six months' grace, during which they draw full pay. This will amount at least to $350,000. After the expiration of these six months they are to be mustered out with one year's pay, which will amount to $774,384. These three items amount to $1,624,384, which it will cost the Government to carry out the provisions of this bill.

Now, what will it cost the Government to let the army reduce itself by natural casualties, resignations, deaths and dismissals? During the year 1869, 216 officers left the service. Upon this basis all the supernumerary officers, exclusive of those who will be retired for long service and wounds and the few who will not pass the Board, will be absorbed in two years. One-half of them will be absorbed in one year, and the other half in two years. It will readily be seen that to reduce the number of officers in this way will not cost the Government more than one year's pay of the whole number of supernumerary officers, say, $774,384.

Cost of carrying out the proposed bill...$1,624,384
Cost of reducing number of officers by natural casualties............ 774,384
The actual expense of this bill to the Government will be then............ $850,000

Thus the only argument which is pretended to be urged for the muster out of these officers, viz., economy, falls to the ground. VET.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Dedication of the New Institution—Interesting Exercises and Addresses.

The new Female Normal and High School was formally dedicated yesterday in the building temporarily occupied by the institution at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. A large audience was in attendance, composed chiefly of the pupils and teachers of the School and invited visitors. On the stand were Hon. PETER COOPER, Mayor HALL, JAMES W. GERARD, the members of the Board of Education and other prominent citizens well known for their zealous interest in our public school system. The exercises were opened by the singing of the chorus "Gloria Patrie" by the school, after which ISAAC BELL, Esq., Chairman of the Normal School Committee, surrendered the newly-organized institution into the hands of the Board of Education, and introduced R. L. LARREMORE as the Chairman of the day. Mr. LARREMORE accepted the charge of the school on behalf of the Board of Education in a felicitous speech, in which he congratulated the Normal School Committee on the success of their efforts, and alluded to the importance of the era in the history of the educational system of New-York. This school, he said, was now to be dedicated to the cause of sound education, philanthropy and humanity.

After the singing of another chorus a thoughtful and well-written composition on "The Responsibility and Nobleness of the Teacher's Vocation," was read by Miss E. M. MARSHALL. Mayor HALL was then introduced, and made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he said that the greatness of New-York was obscured by great defects, and its growing advancement in education had hitherto been impeded by the want of a normal school. For sixteen years the cry had gone up for such an institution, and at last the want was supplied. The establishment of this school filled one of the brightest pagest in the municipal history of the Metropolis, and it was fitting that the Mayor should have a word to say on the auspicious occasion. He closed with some pertinent remarks upon leading teachers, and inculcating the art of imparting knowledge.

Another chorus was followed by a lively essay on "Our Trials," by Miss F. W. VIDALL, and a trio by three young ladies of the school. JAMES W. GERARD was then introduced, and made an address of considerable length. He alluded to the fact that there were two hundred thousand school-children in the City under the charge of three thousand teachers, four-fifths of whom were ladies. Young women, he said, were the true educators of the rising generation in this City, and the establishment of this school for their especial benefit marked an important era in our history. Teaching he believed to be partly a natural power and partly an acquired faculty. It was very important that those who assumed the task of instructing the children in our public schools should be well trained in the art of imparting what they know, and in the best methods of training and developing the young mind. And, after all, the training of the heart and the feelings formed the most important part in public education. He believed in widening the sphere of woman's labor, and giving her an opportunity to do anything for which her temperament and her strength fitted her. There were, however, a few ambitious females, who could be numbered on his fingers, who desired to dethrone the masculine rulers of the world. He had no sympathy with their crusade, but he prophesied that it would be successful, and that within ten years we should behold the sorry spectacle of women joining in the clamorous contests of political campaigns. The better part of the sex did not want the privilege of voting, and he should regret the day when any of them should exercise it. He loved to see woman clothing herself with the graces becoming to her sex, and teaching the tender minds of the young as she alone could teach them.

Another chorus was sung with great spirit by the school. A graceful essay on "Peace hath its Victories no less Renowned than War," was read by Miss ELLA DAY, followed by a fine solo by Miss R. E. MARSHALL, and then Commissioner WOOD, of the Board of Education, made a very interesting address. He gave a brief account of the organization of the school by a Committee appointed last fall. It had its inception, he said, at a symposium of the Board of Education, at the house of Mr. ISAAC BELL, five months ago this dedication day. The Committee had at first engaged one entire floor of this building, two hundred feet in length, for the accommodation of the school, but soon found it necessary to hire another entire floor, and the whole space thus obtained was now fully occupied.

After further musical exercises the closing address was made by Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, the President of the institution. He dwelt at some length on the history and usefulness of normal schools, and the peculiar importance of an institution of the kind in this great City. The reason why the social status of the teacher was no higher than it is, he said, was that hitherto no special training had been required for the profession. The refuse of educated or half-educated men and women, who were fit for nothing else, had been regarded as good enough for teachers. As soon as a special course of training was regarded as essential to a first-class instructor, a demand would be created for talented and cultivated teachers which would raise their market value, and the size of their salary was after all the outward sign of their social position. He closed with an expression of thanks to the Board of Education and the members of the [illegible] for what they [illegible] Hon. PETER COOPER expressed [illegible] everything relating to the education of the people, and the exercises closed with a hymn sung by the school. The musical exercises were under the charge of Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, and were throughout of a very pleasing character.

POLITICAL "ONPLEASANTNESS."

Effect of the Defeat of the "Young Democracy"—The Resignation of Senator Tweed [illegible]—The Official Guillotine Resting from its Labors—Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

The effect of the quarrel in the Democratic ranks was plainly perceptible in the quarters devoted to the labors of the "working" politicians, yesterday. The duties of their several positions were greatly neglected in consequence of the discussions in which the attachés of the several departments were engaged. The principal topic of conversation everywhere was the resignation of Grand Sachem TWEED from his position as Deputy Street Commissioner, and the decapitation of Hon. HENRY SMITH and A. D. BARBER, which followed, at the behest of Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the County. The question was naturally asked, "If the sword is wielded so freely in these cases, whose turn will come next?" There was considerable trepidation observed among those officials who were indebted to Mr. TWEED for their positions, and many felt that the power of their patron might be waning, and in that case they must prepare to look out each for himself.

In the Street Commissioner's office matters were in considerable confusion. The clerks were at their posts, but evidently waiting for something to turn up, for they did not seem to be anxious to do more than they were absolutely required to, without knowing for whom or how long they were working. Many of the overworked officials were resting their heels upon their desks and anxiously perusing the newspapers, meanwhile commenting upon the accounts they read therein of the great faction fight. The "boss" was evidently away, and there appeared to be none to give direction to the great minds thus reposing inactively.

The Commissioner himself, Mr. GEO. W. MCLEAN, was absent from his office, and no one knew anything of his whereabouts. His new deputy had not yet got well warmed in his official seat, and evidently had not learned the rules of his department, or had considerable outside work to do, for he was not at his post. No one about the building had the least word to say, believing, with the late Prince JOHN VAN BUREN, who remarked during the faction fight between the Hard and Soft Shells some years ago, that there was a time for men in office to hold their tongues.

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSIDERED.

There were men in the employ of the Department who would talk confidentially, in those quiet whispers in which politicians are wont to indulge, of the situation as it appeared to them, and what would be the effect if such and such things—which they of course considered impossible—should come to pass. These communications were interspersed with "ifs" of formidable proportions. "If," said one, "TWEED and MCLEAN have really quarreled, and if MCLEAN meant what he is reported to have said to TWEED at Albany, then it looks bad for us and everybody else who depends upon TWEED for support. But, you see, there is a way with us politicians that when we say one thing we mean another. Just for instance I might, if some one should come in just now, begin to tell you that you were a fool and a scoundrel, and all that sort of thing. I would not mean it, and you would know that I did not; but my telling you so would serve to pull the wool over the eyes of whoever heard the impolite language. Now it is said on very good authority, that Mr. TWEED's resignation has been in Mr. MCLEAN's hands for more than a week. If that is so, it means a great deal. It means that TWEED don't want this office, in the first place, and it means, too, that MCLEAN did not mean what he said when he talked so roughly to TWEED, the other day." Another attaché said, likewise in a confidential tone, "No one here believes that MCLEAN and TWEED have quarreled. The former owes too much to the latter to do anything like that. TWEED wanted to be relieved of the office, and resigned in order not to embarrass MCLEAN." Another remarked, "This is only a little spirt of blood. It don't amount to anything. The new Deputy Street Commissioner is only a clerk of MCLEAN's, and has simply been transferred from one confidential position to another. There will be no more removals. This you may rely upon. It would not surprise me very much if TWEED was back here again after the adjournment of the Legislature, and if those who have been removed were reinstated."

OUTSIDE THE CHARMED CIRCLE.

The underlings of the office were not in so confident a mood as the favored few who were in the Ring. Two hundred, more or less, of the attachés of the Street Department were very nervous over the situation, and anxious to hear the latest news from the enemy's camp, over in the new Court-house. They felt the absence of their friend TWEED keenly, and never experienced more regret at his loss than now. They looked upon every movement of the Street Commissioner with suspicion, and their hearts leaped into their mouths when they saw him wending his way toward Sheriff O'BRIEN's cozy den in the Park. They counted the heads which would fall into the basket beneath the knife of the political guillotine with wonderful exactness. Nearly sixty out of the one hundred appointees in the Street Department owe their political breath to the Grand Sachem; ten dozen heads in the office of the Collector of Assessments would, beyond doubt, roll after those of SMITH and BARBER if the enemies of TWEED so willed; if the King were removed from his throne, the Judges of the Courts might be induced to issue the mandate, "Begone!" to the eighty or more attachés of their judicial chambers who had received place at the nod and wink of the great chieftain; when once the ball was set in motion and the guillotine fell with slow, sharp and decisive strokes, the multitudes that would be brought forth to feed it would come with mournful countenances from the City Hall, from the Controller's Department, and from every place of power and profit in the City in which Mr. TWEED's potent voice had ever been heard. The thought was terrible; and no wonder that so deep an interest was felt in the situation.

THE "YOUNG DEMOCRACY."

In the basement of the new Court-house, in the apartments sacred to the presence of the Sheriff of the County, were gathered at an early hour yesterday the principal leaders of the "Young Democracy." The Sheriff was there in all his glory and power, and with him were two members of Congress, Hon. JOHN FOX and Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, who had joined hands to assist in the grand fight against the "Ring." Mr. MCLEAN was also present, and looked cheerful, which was certainly ominous. Mr. O'BRIEN remarked to our reporter that there would be no more removals at present. The statement that Mr. TWEED had resigned from the position of Deputy Street Commissioner was not true; he had been removed for cause. Mr. SMITH had been removed from his position because it was considered that he held offices enough already, and Mr. BARBER was dismissed because he was a non-resident. "The next fight," said Mr. O'BRIEN, "will be in the Democratic General Committee, on Monday evening. We have 200 out of the 300 delegates with us who favor reform, and we can turn TWEED out from his position as Chairman of the General Committee. We want to give him a fair show, and let him explain his conduct in turning traitor to us, if he can; but if he can't do this satisfactorily, he must go. We have been defeated at Albany, but hope that we shall be able to carry some of our measures yet."

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Democratic General Committee on Monday evening promises to be a lively affair. If, as Mr. O'BRIEN says, there are two thirds of its members pledged to the "Young Democracy," the latter may carry the field, but Mr. O'BRIEN may, it is thought, "have counted without his hosts," and may find that the majority of the Committee are willing to follow the fortunes of the Grand Sachem a little while longer. In that case the fight of the factions will be a warm if not a bloody one.

A BOMB-SHELL IN THE CAMP.

The following telegram from Senator TWEED was received yesterday afternoon, and caused considerable excitement. Mr. MCLEAN insists that Mr. TWEED has been removed, and Mr. RODGERS has certainly entered upon his duties. He asserts, however, it is said, that Messrs. SMITH and BARBER have not been removed, though this statement does not agree with that given by Sheriff O'BRIEN. The telegram of Senator TWEED shows that he means fight, and perhaps in this case it will be "war to the knife." Mr. TWEED's friends applaud his determination; his enemies are pale with rage. The following is the bomb-shell:

ALBANY, March 22, 1870.

To George W. McLean, Street Commissioner, New-York City:

I see by the morning papers that I am reported as having resigned my position as Deputy Street Commissioner. I have not resigned, and have no intention of doing so. I have made sacrifices and labored to prevent divisions in the Democratic Party. The individuals who have inaugurated the present troubles must be held responsible and suffer the consequences. I bide my time and trust in the people whose confidence I have so long enjoyed.

(Signed,) WILLIAM M. TWEED.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor HALL has little to say upon the great subject which is now agitating the political world. He says, however, that the contemplated removal of Street Commissioner MCLEAN is news to him, and he regards the rumor as without foundation.

The fact appears to be that both factions of the Democracy are awaiting the issue of the fight in the General Committee, and that nothing will be done until after that important, and to many, vital event.

Sentences by Judge Bedford.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge BEDFORD sent EDWARD JACOBS, a "speculator," to State Prison for three years for stealing $280 from EMORY SNOW, residing in Boston, at a gift-jewelry [illegible] Greenwich-street. SAMUEL BUSCH was sent to the State Prison for two years for having stolen thirteen gold rings from the store of GEORGE W. PRATT, in John-street, while pretending to be a purchaser. JOSEPH SENTCHLEY was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for having stolen 300 pounds of lead pipe from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. CHARLES JOHNSON, guilty of stealing a silk dress, left in the custody of a Canal-street dyer, and the property of CHARLES G. MCMANUS, was sent to State Prison for one year. WILLIAM JOHNSON was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for having stolen thirteen pairs of shoes from DUDLEY KELLY, of No. 299 Hudson-street. CATHARINE DEMPSEY was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for having stolen $10 from JOHN MURPHY, of No. 46½ Oak-street. ELLEN DAVIS was sent to State Prison for one year and six months for having stolen $34 from JAMES GURRIN, of No. 22 Morris-street. The Court then adjourned.

PRISON REFORM.

Annual Report of the New-York Prison Reform Association—The Repression of Crime.

The twenty-fifth annual statement to the Legislature of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York sets forth that the Prison Association has studied the question of the repression of crime no less than that of its sources. In reference to the agencies to be employed to this end, it has laid down the following propositions: 1. That there is needed some modification, and indeed, in certain cases, a reversal of the time-honored maxim of the law, that "every man is to be deemed innocent till he is proved guilty." 2. That more stringent legislation is demanded in reference to the receivers of stolen goods, and other capitalists, whose money is used in a way to shelter, sustain and aid the criminal classes in their work of spoliation and robbery. 3. That the licensing of pawnbrokers needs to be more carefully and effectually guarded. 4. That the laws against carrying concealed weapons should be made broader in their scope and be more vigorously enforced. 5. That brothels, dance-houses and free concert saloons must be suppressed by sharp laws and summary proceedings under them. 6. Lodging and tenement houses for the working classes must be constructed on more scientific principles, and brought under police regulations and supervision at once more fit and more effective.

In the Detention and Discharged Convict Departments, the general agent of the Association, Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL, under the direction of the appropriate committees, has been diligently at work, as the following summary of his labors therein will demonstrate: 4,650 persons, poor, friendless, and needing counsel or other aid, were seen by him in the detention prisons of New-York and Brooklyn, and such advice or relief administered as their cases seemed severally to require; 896 complaints were examined by him, and such cases selected for special attention as were found to have extenuating circumstances connected with them; 220 complaints were withdrawn at his instance, as trivial in character, or the result of mistake or excited feeling, and especially where families would be involved in want and distress through their prosecution; 278 persons were discharged from custody on his recommendation which was in no case given except after careful inquiry made, and the conviction was entertained that the cause of justice as well as mercy would be thereby promoted; 1,089 liberated prisoners were aided with board, money, railroad tickets, &c., &c.; 123 discharged convicts were supplied with clothing adapted to their necessities; 145 discharged prisoners were provided with situations, in which they could earn and eat honest bread.

Many families of prisoners, left in a destitute and suffering condition by the incarceration of those on whom they depended for support, have also had such relief afforded them as their circumstances demanded and our means would warrant.

The Nautical Reform School has become an accomplished fact. A school-ship, purchased, fitted up and equipped by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, now rides the waves of New-York Harbor. It was opened in September, and already numbers 200 inmates. The Executive Committee urged upon the Legislature the establishment of a special prison for young transgressors, in which they might be subjected to a more reformatory treatment than has heretofore been, or is now, practiced in our State Prisons. This appeal was responded to by the passage of an act authorizing and requiring the Governor to appoint a commission to select a site and frame a plan of organization for the proposed prison. It is understood that the Commissioners have discharged the duty thus laid upon them, and will submit their report to the Legislature at an early day. Other States are already moving in the same direction, incited thereto by the revelations and recommendations of our report of last year. It is therefore much to be desired that our new reformatory prison for young criminals be based upon right principles, as, whether good or bad, it will be sure to become a model for other institutions founded elsewhere for the same class of offenders.

ANOTHER MONSTER HOTEL.

The Messrs. Gilsey's New Structure on Broadway and Twenty-Ninth-Street Rapidly Approaching Completion.

The mania for building monster hotels seems to be on the increase in this City. No sooner is one completed than another is commenced. The "Central," on Broadway, under the supervision of Mr. POWERS, the lessee, will soon receive its finishing touches, but before its doors are thrown open for the reception of guests, another monster caravansary, rivaling it in magnitude and surpassing it in magnificence, will be far under way toward completion. So quietly has the work on the new structure been carried on that but few are aware, up to the present time, that it is designed for a hotel.

The new hotel is being built on the site of what was formerly known as the "Old Anderson Farm," on the north-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, one block above the Coleman House, and two below the Grand Hotel. It will have a frontage of 65 feet on Broadway, extending back from thence a distance 150 feet on Twenty-ninth-street. The grounds on which it is being built are leased from the heirs of the Anderson estate for seventy-five years by the Messrs. GILSEY, proprietors of the Coleman House. Work was commenced during July last, and at the present time the walls have been completed up to the eighth and last story, and the iron facings and columns are being rapidly placed in position.

ITS DIMENSIONS AND COST.

The entire structure will be composed of wood and iron, the latter of which has been cast at the celebrated Architectural Iron-works of D. D. BADGER & Co., in East Fourteenth-street, the pillars and frontage alone involving an expenditure of $150,000. The architecture is of the *renaissance* order, which renders the building very conspicuous from its extraordinary heighth and peculiar ornamental iron work. The whole will be surrounded by a French mansard roof of galvanized iron, a style hitherto unknown in this City.

It will contain 275 rooms and parlors *en suite*, exclusive of saloons, offices, drawing or billiard rooms; the main dining-room will be on the second floor and will accommodate 300 guests.

On the first or ground floor, fronting both Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, will be the office. It will resemble that of the Grand Hotel at Paris, with the exception that it will not equal it in size. In all of the hallways of the eight stories a miniature fire department will be established, so that it will be an utter impossibility for the structure to suffer from an accidental fire in any of the numerous rooms. A new patent elevator, capable of seating ten persons, will be a feature of this magnificent hotel. Unlike those of the Metropolitan, Fifth-avenue and Astor House, the elevator of the new hotel will perform its voyages up and down through a fire-proof hatchway, with iron gates, so that if it came to the worst during a fire the guests could jump into the elevator and pass in safety to the ground floor, even if the whole building were enveloped in flames. It is estimated that when completed, which it will be sometime during August of this year, it will cost from five to seven hundred thousand dollars, not taking into consideration the furniture and upholstery, which will by themselves be a small item of $150,000.

The Messrs. GILSEY have not as yet decided upon the name their magnificent structure shall bear, but will defer its christening until completed. Situated as it is in a veritable nest of aristocratic hotels, persons would naturally be under the impression that another hotel in such close proximity would not pay; but such is not the case, as Mr. GILSEY is overrun with applicants for board when it is finished, and such has been the rush of the fashionable to secure rooms that he has declined to listen to their appeals until everything is ready for the reception of guests.

It is designed by its projectors to be a fashionable and aristocratic hotel, and to that end they intend to spare no expense, not only to make it a credit to themselves but an ornament to the City.

The Sailors' Strike.

The strike among the sailors, which took place about three weeks since, still continues, though it is confined to the men who were employed on the coasting steamers, and who number in all about 150. These are all members of the Seamen's Protective Society, and, as yet, have evinced no desire to give up the contest with the steamer owners. The cause of the strike was not a demand for an increase of wages, but a protest against the proposed reduction of the pay they were receiving. They were being paid $35 per month when the strike began, and it was proposed to reduce this to $30, against which the men protested, and when the owners refused to continue the first-named rate of wages they refused to work. The coasting steamers, however, manage to get crews from other ports, who meet at different rendezvous in this City by appointment with the agents of the steamers, and are sent out to their vessels on tug-boats in order to avoid any difficulty with the strikers, who, it is thought, might make illegal demonstrations against the new men, were these latter taken on board at the piers where the steamers usually lie.

THE NORTH POLE.

New Routes to the Frozen Ocean—Lecture by Prof. T. B. Maury.

The following is a fair sketch of the lecture by Prof. T. B. MAURY, on "The New Routes to the North Pole," delivered before a large audience, at the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday evening:

The exploits of COLUMBUS, he said, of BARTHOLOMEW DIAZ, of VASCO DE GAMA, and MAGELLAN, followed by kindred spirits, has, at an early day, revealed nearly all that is now known of our planet. It was the promise of COLUMBUS to show to the world "a way to the East by the West." This promise the maritime nations of the earth had never lost sight of, and, to our day, it has proved the sad illusion which has enticed so many explorers to seek for the North-west Passage.

The problem of the North-west Passage and that of finding the North Pole are perfectly distinct. More than one hundred expeditions have sailed into the Arctic Basin, and, with scarcely an exception, have sailed in quest of the North-west Passage. They have failed most signally, and some of them, as SIR JOHN FRANKLIN's, have met a most tragic fate. It can be demonstrated that, so long as the axial rotation of the globe is from west to east, the ice-bearing currents setting out from the Arctic Ocean must move to the south in the very face of every seaman sailing to the north-west. Just as Capt. HALL had demonstrated the fate of FRANKLIN's attempt, the most hopeful ever devised to test the prophecy of COLUMBUS—an American seaman, Capt. SILAS BENT, long known as the flag officer and chief hydrographer of Commodore PERRY's Japan Expedition, propounded a theory of reaching the Pole by following the hot currents of the ocean into the Polar Basin. On the 15th of September, 1868, in a letter to the Geographical Society of this City, he formally contended that the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and the Japan Stream of the Pacific pierce the Polar Basin and open gateways to the Pole itself. This was the most important suggestion that has ever been made to the true geography of the Pole. The Gulf Stream moves on an approximate line of a great circle of the earth from the Florida Pass to the north-east, and enters the Arctic Ocean between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. As it passes Hammerfest the Norwegian City, the most northerly town of Europe, it retains so much of its heat as to keep open that harbor in the severest Winter ever known. And its passage, further to the north, is proved by the piles of drift-wood from the West Indies and the Atlantic coasts of the United States deposited on the shores of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. In the Gulf of Mexico the waters of the Gulf Stream are subjected to two fires—the tropical and blazing sun and to the subterranean volcanic furnace seething and raging beneath it with so much violence that, since the year 1750, six volcanic cones have been upheaved in Mexico, one, the volcano of Jorullo, rising on the night of Sept. 29, 1759, more than 1,680 feet above the surrounding plain. The whole Torrid Zone, as HUMBOLDT and CARL RITTER have shown, is underlaid by the most terrific subterranean fires. Thus heated, the waters of the Gulf Stream move out of the Straits of Bemini, and, off the coasts of Carolina, the volume, already one thousand times as large as the Mississippi, or (as ANSTED estimates) "larger than the combined volumes of all the rivers of the globe," receives an enormous accession from that portion of the main equatorial current diverted by the Lesser and Windward Antilles. ALEXANDER BUCHAN, TYNDALL and others, have shown that the Gulf Stream transfers the isocheimenals (or lines of equal Winter temperature) more than 1,600 miles north, crowning the southern coast of England with the flora of Mexico and Cuba. It has been shown that if the heat it bears could be utilized, it would be sufficient to keep in constant blast a cyclopean furnace capable of sending forth a majestic river of molten metal.

The Japan Stream is of equal grandeur with the Gulf Stream, and because its feeder, the equatorial current of the Pacific, is longer under the sun in crossing the ocean, the Japan Stream is probably the most eligible ocean avenue to the North Pole. That these currents enter the Polar Basin in great might and magnitude is demonstrated by the vast floes and icebergs wedged and forced out of the Arctic Basin. The speaker read a circular warning to mariners, lately by the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington, of two of these huge ice-masses in the Australian sea-track, one of them in the shape of the letter ↳, the longer shank of which was sixty miles, the shorter forty miles, and embayed between them was a space of forty miles across. If the hot currents from the tropics did not penetrate to the Pole, how, it was asked, could these ice-islands be dislodged and drifted from their moorings toward the equator?

Prof. MAURY then reviewed the action taken by the American Geographical and Statistical Society upon Capt. BENT's proposal. The President of that Society had, in his annual address, in January, criticized and rejected it because certain Arctic explorers had, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, run into the ice near Nova Zembla, and thus been foiled in an attempt to reach the Pole. He showed at great length from the early and latest annals of Arctic exploration that the navigators cited by Mr. DALY, in almost every case, had left the thermometric gateways pointed out by Capt. BENT and had hugged the Nova Zembla shore, thus becoming entangled in the ice. Not one of them knew of or suspected the presence of the Gulf Stream, although HENDRIK HUDSON fell in with a current, which, he reported, carried him many miles to the northward, and found its eastern side sloughed off large quantities of drift-wood. Had Mr. DALY faithfully read and examined the reasoning for the theory, he would have seen that it did not contemplate a departure from the Gulf Stream so far as Nova Zembla.

The President of the Geographical Society had submitted Mr. BENT's hypothesis to Dr. HAYES for his judgment, which was not unlike FERDINAND's reference of COLUMBUS' first proposition to the doctors of Salamanca. Dr. HAYES, in a speech before the Society, has contemptuously said that thermometric gateways were among those nicely-drawn fancies that would do in poetry and politics, but had no place in science. In saying this, Dr. HAYES only contradicted all that he has published in 1867 in his *Open Polar Sea*, where he again and again urges that this open sea is produced "by the warm flood of the Gulf Stream," and so draws it on his map. Capt. CHARLES F. HALL spoke on the same occasion with Dr. HAYES, and said he believed Capt. BENT's proposition should be immediately tested. His remarks, however, the Geographical Society had seen fit not to publish, which was remarkable.

In the fifteenth century Europe sent forth the discoverer of the New World. It was fit that the New World should now send forth the discoverer of the Polar World. Mr. FAY, writing under the eye of HUMBOLDT and the great German geographers, tells us the world will never rest till it finds the Pole. Capt. BENT's noble proposition had met with the most unfounded opposition by the Geographical Society. But this Society is not the nation; and the speaker thought Congress ought to grant the proposed appropriation of $100,000 for Arctic research only on condition that it be used in an experiment through Behring's Strait, following the Japan Stream or by the Gulf Stream—the only routes to the Pole whose claims had any scientific basis. He thought it would be best to try first the route via Behring's.

Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned take pleasure in saying that they fully exonerate DAVID D. THOMAS, now in their employ, from the charges made against him as published in your paper of the 22d inst., his innocence having been established to their entire satisfaction.

SHELDON & CO.,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—More Street Pavements Ordered.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

A resolution was adopted that the salary of the regulator of public clocks be fixed at $1,200 per annum.

The Croton Department was directed to contract for paving Fourth and Fifth streets, from the Bowery to Mangin-street, and First-avenue, from Houston to Thirty-ninth-street, with the Robbins wood pavement.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company were authorized to replace the rail tracks formerly used by them in Franklin-street, between Elm and Centre streets.

Second-avenue, from Forty-first and Sixty-first streets, except that portion lying between the railroad tracks, was ordered to be paved with trap-block pavement.

The Board then adjourned.

Prosecution of Prize-Fighters.

A novel criminal offense was called for trial before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, two men named JOHN LANDERS and JOHN LEVINS being charged with engaging in a prize-fight in violation of the laws of the State. The case is the first of the kind that has ever claimed the attention of a criminal Court in this City. The complainant, Police Officer NICHOLSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, gave testimony to the effect that he, together with two other policemen, made a sudden descent on a party assembled in a back room on the second floor of the tenement-house at No. 428 First-avenue, on the evening of the 5th of March, discovering the accused in a position resembling that of men engaged in a prize-fight. They were attired after the manner of prize-fighters, and stood in an open space in the midst of the spectators, one of whom appeared to be a bottle-holder.

On inspecting the bottle held by the latter, the policemen found that it contained whisky. The trial ended in the acquittal of the prisoners.

of the witnesses for the prosecution being able to prove, according to law, that they were prizefighters or premeditated fighting, or that they bore marks of fighting on their persons at the time of the arrest. Subsequently it was ascertained, as a matter of fact, that they were just commencing to fight for $25 a side at the time the Police caught them.

REVENUE COUNTERFEITING.

The Howard Case—Important Evidence for the Defense.

The case in which BENONA HOWARD, a prominent manufacturer, is charged with using counterfeit one-cent revenue stamps, was resumed before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. Messrs. EDMOND BLANKMAN, BENJ. J. BLANKMAN and BACKUS W. HUNTINGTON acted as counsel for the defendant. Testimony to the past and present good character and high standing as a business man of Mr. HOWARD was furnished by Messrs. Richard D. Lathrop, of the firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.; William H. Mallory, of the firm of Mallory, Butterfield & Co.; Henry Sanger, M. A. Goodwin, of No. 359 Broadway, Justin A. Bliss and Simon Linn.

PETER B. HUSTED deposed to having bought out Mr. HOWARD's match factory in February, 1869, and to having supplied, through a Government agent, all the stamps used by the defendant on match boxes; he said since the stamp duty was imposed, HOWARD had paid $875,000 into the Treasury for one-cent stamps; he also said HOWARD had not used any stamps except those which he had purchased; he, the witness, had access to HOWARD's books and factory and had invariably found him to be correct and honorable in his transactions; at the time RIPPON pretended to have supplied Mr. HOWARD with counterfeit stamps he, witness, was in sole control of the match business of HOWARD, and no stamps were used save those supplied by the Government; he said Mr. HOWARD had been closed since the 1st of April, and had no occasion to use any stamps; he, witness, denied having obtained stamps from RIPPON, the Government witness, and characterized his statement to the contrary as untrue; when Mr. HOWARD relinquished his business he had on hand between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of stamps as surplus, all of which he procured from the Government; mention was made of a letter which the defendant received from a person in England, in which the writer requested him to send him one of his sheets of stamps. The letter was transmitted to Secretary HARLAN at Washington, together with a half sovereign which it contained, after which the latter wrote back that he saw no impropriety in complying with the writer's request. Mr. HOWARD declined, however, fearing that the intention of the writer was not honest. Mr. THOMAS J. HOWARD overheard a conversation between the defendant and RIPPON, in which the latter agreed to pay $250 a year as rent for a house on Staten Island, belonging to the former. The examination will be continued on Monday next.

The Norwalk Bank Burglary—An Examination Commenced.

Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs, yesterday, commenced an examination in the case of WM. OKELL, the broker, who is accused of complicity in the stealing of $160,000 worth of bonds from the National Bank of Norwalk, Conn. Counsel for the defense, Mr. ANTHON, insisted that the complaint was erroneous, as his client was accused of committing the burglary, when it could easily be proved that he was in New-York on the night of the burglary. Mr. BLUNT, Assistant District-Attorney, combatted this view, and insisted that the complaint was proper, as the law held the person having possession to be the thief until he showed otherwise.

The complainant was then cross-examined, the Magistrate deciding to go on with the case on the affidavits already existing. Mr. HILL, the President of the Bank, was asked to testify as to his personal knowledge of the burglary and the bonds alleged to have been stolen. His evidence proved unimportant, and the case went over until today, the prisoner not being permitted to give bail.

Personal.

Prof. Schenck, of Princeton; Gen. Brewster, of the United States Army, and Silas C. Herring, of Europe, are at the Astor House. Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glenn's Falls, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. E. D. L. Sweet, of Chicago; Gen. H. R. Adams, of Boston, and Hon. E. B. Bigelow, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse; C. F. Pease, of Boston; Hon. J. M. Walker, of Chicago, and E. T. Martin, Esq., of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Major Elliott and Hon. P. Bartlett, of San Francisco, and Hon. John D. Brower, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals' day calendar for March 25, is as follows: Nos. 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No calendar of short cause; cases on trial.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

SHORT CAUSES.

Nos.		Nos.	
6516	Commelin vs. Orcutt.	2802	Bartlett vs. Levi.
6606	Gillis vs. Ryan.	6280	Ackerman vs. Hyde.
5824	Smith vs. Fries.	6322	Boughton vs. Baumgartner.
6764	Emmons vs. Hager.	6530	Hurlbut vs. Montb'k Steam Nav. Co.
6482	Newark City National Bank vs. Price.	6578	Johnson vs. Greene.
6818	Hoffman vs. Wagner.	6588	Mason vs. Noxon.
6820	Same vs. Same.	6708	Hoover vs. Wise.
5010	Gordon vs. Sisson.	6764	Emmons vs. Hager.
5502	Siegrist vs. Zanfretta.	6856	McKinley vs. Auld.
6568	Dickinson vs. Walker	6596	Beardsley vs. McMillan.
6324	Bull's Head Bank vs. Gale.	6616	Claflin vs. Nussbaum.
6426	Dryden vs. Keeting.	6618	Blunt vs. O'Kane.
6530	Baldwin vs. Crawford.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
178	Powers vs. Rogers.	261	Smith vs. Underhill.
191	Roelker vs. Baach.	262	Peet vs. Van Cott.
193	Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.	263½	Delany vs. Delany.
204	Willard vs. Neilson.	266	Butler vs. Dunning.
216	Smith vs. Pierson.	25	Eastman vs. Pritchard.
222	Sampter vs. Kelly.	42	Bevans vs. Bank of Jersey City.
234	Laroton vs. Crawford.	198	Pronty vs. Michigan So. and Northern Indiana R. R. Co.
236	Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.		
249	Olney vs. Manning.		
254	Snyder vs. Manning.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
84	Allaire vs. Myers.	115	In re of Nottbeck.
91	Hawks vs. Allen.	116	In re of Kane.
95	Gronins vs. Fogg.	117	In re Lawrence and three others.
103	Black vs. Styles.	125	Stricken vs. Matthews
108	In re petition of Cain.	127	House vs. Porter.
109	In re petition of Mott.	134	Roiker vs. Baack.
110	In re petition of McCormack.	136	Bowne vs. Lence.
111	In re petition of Young	138	Tuthill vs. Sackett.
112	In re of Gillian.	146	Whitney vs. O'Reilly.
113	In re of Haight.	149	Francis vs. Dean.
114	In re of Wilks.	159	Roberts vs. Haley.

The call commences at No. 160—Van Cott vs. Berian.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2695	Abrams vs. Muller.	1774	Chapman vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad.
2826	Rocke vs. Meiner.	2827	Rocke vs. Ordner.
2660	Abbott vs. Heath.	2211	Sturburg vs. Fredman.
2919	Lewis vs. Kaufman.	2923	Murtagh vs. Mason.
2871	McQueston vs. Leonard.	2386	Hurst vs. Hollacher.
1874	Burger vs. Wager.	2796	Moretz vs. Lux.
1446	Rausch vs. Miller.	2937	Sulzbacher vs. Davison.
2622	Puckhafer vs. White.	1567	Hurkamp vs. Nathan.
2917	Barney vs. Durling.		
2818	Zeimer vs. Baumgartner.		
2792	Howe vs. Clapp.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
721	Mulry vs. Derr.	738	Adema vs. Keisen.
686	Livingston vs. Bellamy.	741	Williams vs. Sturges.
421	Caverly vs. Nogel.	742	Frank vs. Gallagher.
561	Clark vs. Von Utassy.	746	Fairchild vs. Wood.
593	Bateman vs. Ruth, Jr.	747	White vs. Fairchild.
621	Ireland vs. Babcock.	748	Baily vs. Wheaton.
706	Blake vs. Claflin.	749	Grusky vs. Gelbaum.
307	Lintz vs. Hyde.	750	Northall vs. Thompson.
733	Openheim vs. White.	751	Forman vs. Nelson.
739	Hennessy vs. Stenken	752	Man vs. Harrington.
740	Same vs. Same.		

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
676	Paine vs. Tracy.	734	Omstein vs. Kerwer.
280	Murray vs. Walker.	735	Tyson vs. Guymarcs Lead Co.
294	Jordan vs. Hart.	736	Kissam vs. Bensel.
326	Pannerback vs. Bass.	737	Black vs. Wele.
512	Nelson vs. Carr.	743	Weaver vs. Wolf.
659	Buck vs. Amidon.	744	Dickson vs. Welsh.
669	Haughwout vs. Fishley.	746	Harris vs. Merrill.
683	Beville vs. Freese.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes

Nos.		Nos.	
330	Layton vs. France.	1397	Crowe vs. Martine,
332	Same vs. Same.	1757	Bleecker vs. Snivily.
1113	McConnon vs. Third-av. Railroad.	1588	Philips vs. Gray.
1595	Handte vs. Wetzler.	1544	Lennon vs. McDermott.
1582	Reilly vs. Savens.	1582	Wertheimer vs. Taylor.
1409	Canfield vs. Stafford.	1637	Lindsay vs. Chambers.
860	McFarlane vs. Solomon.	1161	Adler vs. Hobenthal.
1718	Arnold vs. Lilly.	1750	Moser vs. Cook,
1555	Johnson vs. Ackerson.	1653	Powell vs. Stephens.
1644	McGuire vs. Ballen.	1709	Gleason vs. Knerrer.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1804	Meyer vs. Churchill.	1250	Woodrow vs. McDonough.
1363	Levy vs. Donnell.	1727	Lightall vs. Frantz.
1758	Hyams vs. Johnson.	1672	Wetzler vs. Cohen.
1759	Same vs. Same.	1723	Remsen vs. Denner.
1346	Fredericks vs. Hurry.	1711	Kohn vs. Greenbaum.
1632	Hoyt vs. Burnett.	1560	Mierson vs. Schneider.
1636	Merritt vs. Case.	1118	Claflin vs. Reynolds.
1826	Topping vs. Smith.	1800	Stacy vs. Griffiths.
1828	Sutro vs. Barnett.		
660	Magrath vs. Delprat.		
671	Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Margaret [illegible]; [illegible]	6	The People vs. Ann Jones; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Edward Moran, Frederick Pike; burglary.	7	The People vs. Elizabeth Melvin, Charles F. Koerner; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Thomas Francis Dominick O'Donnell; grand larceny.	8	The People vs. John Robinson; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Samuel Cox; grand larceny.	9	The People vs. Edward E. Kendrick; receiving stolen goods.
5	The People vs. Eliza Clark; grand larceny.	10	The People vs. James Donohoe; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 24.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Van Cott vs. Gordon; motion granted on payment of of costs of default and of motion. Answer to be served in ten days, and defendant to consent to a reference.

In the matter of the petition of Mary A. Almont Livingston; reference ordered.

Brez vs. Michael; motion denied with $10 costs.

Henkel vs. Douglass; motion denied.

Condict vs. Bainbridge; Riddle vs. Sanford; motions granted.

Westerhahn vs. Salomon; motion for extra allowance of $100 granted.

Schafer vs. Eldridge; Strenz vs. Eldridge; motion denied with $10 costs.

Shapter vs. Jardine; motion denied, plaintiff's costs $30, to abide the event.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Michigan Insurance Bank vs. Anson Eldred.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—This was an action brought by the bank against the firm of Eldred & Balcom as indorsers of a promissory note for $4,000, made by F. E. Eldred, a brother of two members of the firm. The summons was served on the defendant in error, the only member of the firm residing in Wisconsin, and the only one who appeared in the cause. Under the plea of non-assumpsit, and no notice, the defendant was allowed to read in evidence a clause of the articles of copartnership between Eldred & Balcom, by which the firm, and each of them, was bound not to use the firm name except for the benefit of the joint business. It further appeared in evidence by the deposition of the maker of the note, that the indorsement was made by Elisha Eldred, one of the firm, and that it was transferred to the bank as security for a loan. This deposition also showed that the indorsement was made in blank, in pursuance of an agreement between the parties, the maker and the firm, by which they indorsed each other's paper in that way, and that the arrangement was known to the defendant. The Judge, upon this evidence, charged the jury as follows: "If the note in suit was never actually negotiated to the bank, but was got up by Eldred and accepted by the bank, in pursuance of a corrupt agreement between said Eldred and the bank to defraud the defendant, then the plaintiff cannot recover." To this the plaintiff excepted, and brings the case here, insisting that the testimony is positive and without a word of conflicting proof that this note was negotiated at the bank, and that there is not one word of evidence tending to prove that the note was "got up by Eldred and accepted by the bank" for any corrupt purpose; and that the charge is clearly within the rule laid down by this Court in The United States vs. Breitting, 20 How., 252, where it is said: "It is clearly error in a Court to charge the jury upon a supposed or conjectured state of facts, of which no evidence has been offered. The instruction presupposes that there is some evidence before the jury which they may think sufficient to establish the facts hypothetically assumed in the opinion of the Court. It may induce them to indulge in conjectures instead of weighing the testimony." It is also urged that the Court erred in allowing to be read in evidence a clause from the articles of copartnership of Eldred & Balcom, tending to impair the validity of the paper, without any proof of notice to the plaintiff of the facts alleged. This is a familiar principle, and has been constantly referred to by this Court in the municipal bonds cases so frequently before it.

William P. Lynde for plaintiff; J. W. Carey for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

WITNESS FEES—PARTY.

Edward R. Parker vs. The Schooner Elizabeth & Ellen.—In this case the clerk had refused to tax witness fees for one of the claimants who had attended as a witness on the trial, and the claimant appealed from the taxation.

Held by the Court—That under the third section of the act of Feb. 26, 1853, (10 U. S. Stats., 168,) it is only the "amount paid" to witnesses which is taxable as a disbursement, and that the claimants could not recover witness fees or mileage for their own attendance on the trial. (Steere vs. Miller, 30 How. Pr. Rep., p. 7.)

Taxation sustained.

For libelant, Benedict & Benedict; for claimants, Beebe, Donohue and Cooke.

Before Judge Shipman.

CONTRACT—INTEREST—LACHES.

William C. Fowler vs. The Bark Falcon.—This was a libel to recover for work and materials furnished to the bark. The only question was as to the amount, the claimants of the vessel insisting that the work had been done under special contracts for $875, and the libelant claiming $1,550 67 on a *quantum meruit*. The case was tried in November, 1866, but the stenographer's minutes of testimony were lost or mislaid by the parties and were not found till September, 1869, when they were submitted to the Court for decision.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the vessel's claim that the work which was done was to be done by contract for a specified sum is not sustained, and that the libelant was entitled to recover.

Decree for libelant for $1,550 67, with interest from the date of the completion of the work till Jan. 1, 1867, and such costs as would have been taxable had judgment been entered on that day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Albert B. Mayo and Benjamin F. Tyler vs. The British Brig M. A. Herrera.—On petition of the claimants, as previously reported, the vessel was ordered to be sold. The Marshal yesterday paid into Court, as proceeds of such sale $7,4000 and from this amount the sum sued for was ordered to be paid.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 24.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

A WARNING TO LANDLORDS WHO KEEP VICIOUS DOGS.

Wilhelmina Fuchs, by her Guardian, Louis Fuchs vs. Anton Mussig.—This action was brought to recover $500 for injuries received by a little girl, aged about two years. The child lived with her parents in a tenement-house, No. 416 Fifth-street, near Avenue A, owned by the defendant. A large number of other families with children resided in the same house. On the 11th of December last, while the little girl was playing with other children in the yard belonging to the premises, the defendant's dog attacked her without provocation, and among other injuries which the animal inflicted, bit her in the face so seriously as to disfigure her for life, and these wounds have rendered medical treatment necessary ever since.

On the part of the plaintiff, it was shown that the dog in question had bitten other children before, and that the same was known to the defendant.

The defendant denied all knowledge as to the previous attacks, and through his counsel insisted that the plaintiff could not recover, because it appeared from the plaintiff's testimony that there was negligence on the part of the guardians of the child in permitting it to be in the yard unprotected. A motion was made to dismiss the complaint upon that ground, which the Court denied and sent the case to the jury. After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $400. To this amount the Court added an allowance of $25 by way of costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Peter Cook; for the defendant, Messrs. Flanagan and Gross.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 24.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

CONTRACTS UNDER SEAL—VARIANCE.

The Elting Woolen Company vs. John T. Martin.—At the close of the testimony on behalf of the plaintiff, the chief facts of which have been already published, this case assumed an interesting legal aspect on a motion on behalf of defendant for a non-suit. The motion was made on the ground that the contract on which suit was brought being under seal, it could not be varied in its terms by parole agreement; and, admitting the testimony of plaintiff that, during the month of April, plaintiff being in default of the quantity of goods to be delivered under the contract, the defendant consented to go into the market and purchase to supply the deficiency, assenting to receive whatever amount the Company could manufacture, that parole agreement could not operate to vary the conditions or avoid the forfeiture of the agreement under seal. Some discussion here arose as to which copy of the agreement was in evidence. The copy held by the plaintiff and set out in the pleadings had no seal attached, although the witness clause referred to it as an agreement under seal, while the copy held by defendant had a seal attached.

It was contended by defendant that the agreement of plaintiff, set out in the pleadings, was the one properly in evidence, and that the sealed agreement of defendant, although marked for identification, had not been formally offered or given in testimony. On the motion to non-suit, Mr. Vanderpool argued that the agreement under seal was actually in evidence; and that being so, and the evidence showing default in delivery of the goods according to its terms, the plaintiff lost all his right of action under it, and no subsequent agreement could avoid the forfeiture, except it were also under seal. Mr. Smith, in opposing the motion, admitted that though, as he claimed, the sealed copy of the agreement was not in evidence, yet, whether the agreement was one under seal, or one in writing without a seal, it could not be varied by parole agreement. But, while such an agreement could not be thus varied, yet the defendant having elected under a clause of that agreement to go into market and purchase, and the plaintiff having acted upon such election, that act must be construed as an acceptance of fulfillment by plaintiff, and an estoppel on defendant from seeking to avail himself of a forfeiture of the contract. The Court decided to regard the agreement under seal as being in evidence, subject to an exception on the part of the defendant, and granted the motion to non-suit, assigning his reasons as follows:

I have examined the authorities submitted to me yesterday by the counsel for the respective parties, and have given them as much consideration as the limited time at my command would permit me to do. The original contract, for a breach of which this action is brought, recites that it was made under seal, and the copy which was in the defendant's possession is sealed. It seems to me, therefore, that it ought to be considered by the Court as an instrument under seal. Assuming that I am correct in considering this to be an instrument under seal, it is very clear to my mind that, before breach, it could not be discharged or modified, except by an instrument of equal solemnity, unless, perhaps, as to the time of performance, and even in that respect only on the principle of estoppel. Now in this case I do not think that that principle applies. The plaintiff did not act differently after this parole agreement than he did prior thereto, or from what he was required to do by the terms of the original contract. True, he sent some bales of goods to the defendant afterward, (which were returned,) but that was only in part performance of what he was bound to do by the original contract. But even if we assume that the agreement should be regarded only as a simple contract, [illegible] it is very doubtful whether [illegible] would depend on the fact whether the contract was one which would be within the statute of frauds, and upon that [illegible]. If it be considered a mere contract for work, labor and services, then it would not come within the statute, and performance under it would probably be waived by a subsequent parole agreement. But if, on the other hand, it should be regarded as an executory contract for the sale and delivery of goods, then it would fall within the statute of frauds, and for that reason could not be varied or altered, except by an instrument in writing. From such examination as I have been able to give to the numerous conflicting authorities bearing on the question, my impression is that the contract under consideration should be considered as belonging to the latter class, and that therefore this complaint must be dismissed.

The complaint was dismissed accordingly and an allowance of $1,000 granted to the defendant.

Martin and Smith, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 24, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	109
1,000	do.	107⅞
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	108⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	108¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	108⅜
15,000	do.	108⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	108⅞
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	107⅞
1,000	do.	107⅞
25,000	do. b0	107⅞
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜
55,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	113
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅜
148,000	do. b3	108⅜
101,500	do.	108⅜
26,000	do. b3	108⅜
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109
35,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c.	59
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50¼
20,000	do.	50⅜
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	71⅛
5,000	do.	71
12,000	do...bet. call	70⅞
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	87
11,000	N. Car. St. 6s	46¼
30,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	23¼
70,000	Mo. St. 6s	92⅞
60,000	do.	92⅞
7,000	do.	92¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	92⅝
11,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	78
14,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	91
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93¼
2,000	Erie 3d M.	87
2,000	Erie 4th M.	87
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91¼
2,000	M. C. 8s, n. bds	120
1,000	Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	112
2,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs	93⅞
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	97¼
7,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	91¼
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	100½
5,000	Tol. & W. Con. Con. B.	79
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	81
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	96
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	102½
2,500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	93
5,000	Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds.	85
5,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds.	87⅞
5,000	do.	87¼
3,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	83¾
5,000	do.	83⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	94
5	Fourth N. Bank.	105½
10	do.	106
20	Phenix Bank	109
20	Bk. St. of N. Y.	107
10	Hanover Bank	107½
10	Ocean Bank	90
27	Tenth Nat. Bk.	106
5	Nassau Bank	108
100	Canton Co.	66
100	do.	66¼
100	do. b60	66½
200	Quick. M. Co.	9½
700	do.	9
300	do.	8¾
50	do.	8⅝
300	do.	8¾
100	do.	9¼
100	do. s30	9½

200	Bruns. City L. Co	8½
100	Mariposa Mining.	7⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	17¼
100	do.	16½
100	do.	16⅛
100	do...bet. call	16
400	Pacific Mail	31¼
500	do.	31⅛
300	do.	31⅛
410	do.	31
100	do..bet. call	31⅞
200	do.	31⅛
200	do.	31¼
300	do.	31⅛
100	do.	30⅞
20	Del. & H. Canal bet. call	116
600	Adams Ex.	61
14	do.	61⅛
250	do...bet. call	61⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	47
100	do.	47⅛
100	do...bet. call	47¼
61	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	93⅜
100	do.	92⅞
200	do. s10	92⅝
200	do...bet. call	92⅞
300	do.	92½
400	do.	92⅝
30000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer. bet call.	90¼
300	Erie Railway	25
50	Erie Pref.	45
100	Reading	96
800	do.	96⅛
500	Lake S. & M. S.	87⅛
200	do. b30	87⅜
600	do...bet. call	87¼
400	do.	87⅛
100	do.	87⅛
100	Ill. Cen., bet. call	140½
400	Clev. & Pitts.	109
100	Chi. & N. W.	70⅜
50	do.	70
500	do.	71
300	do...bet. call	71
100	do.	71¼
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅛
400	do.	82⅜
200	do.	82¾
150	N. J. Cen. R.	103⅞
100	do.	103⅛
67	do.	103
200	Chi. & R. I.	120⅜
100	do.	120⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	60
900	do.	59⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73⅛
800	do.	73¼
100	T. W. & W.	45
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93⅛
30	Chic. & Alt.	112
100	do.	111⅞
100	Chi. & Alt. Pf. b.c.	112⅛
300	Ohio & Miss.	29
500	Del., L. & W.	103
23	Morris & Essex.	90⅛
13	do.	90¼
20	New Jersey R.	116⅛
100	Bos., H. & Erie R	3¼
100	do.	3⅜
400	do.	3½
200	H. & St. Jos. R.	107
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	106⅞
200	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17¼
100	do.	17⅛
50	Dub. & S. C. R.	108
15	N. Y. & N. H. So. bet. call	138

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	110⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	108⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	108⅜
2,000	do.	108⅜
13,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	109
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	107⅜
$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.	108⅜
108,000	do.	108⅜
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	109
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	113
11,000		112⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50⅛
1,000	do.	50⅜
1,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	82
1,000	Missouri 6s	92¾
10,000	do.	92¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	23¼
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	76⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	70
20,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	84
10,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	85
500	Lake S. Div. B.	92
2,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	93⅜
1,000	do.	93
40	Fourth N. Bank	106
2200	Pacific Mail	30⅜
300	do. s30	30⅛
500	do...bet. call	30⅜
100	do.	31
400	Quick. M.	8
100	do.	8⅛
400	do.	8½
100	West. U. Tel.	32⅛
500	Mariposa Min.	7
200	Mariposa Pf.	13
100	do.	12⅛
100	do.	12⅛
400	do.	12

5	Adams Ex.	61⅛
100	do.	61
15	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛
100	Wells-Fargo..b. c.	19⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅜
15	do.	93
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer. b. c.	90⅜
1200	Reading	96⅛
400	Col., C. & I. Cen.	17
300	do.	17⅛
100	L. S. & M. So.	87⅛
200	do.	87⅜
100	do..bet. call	87⅛
600	Clev. & P.	100
300	Chic. & N. W...b. c.	71
200	do.	71⅛
300	do.	71¼
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅝
100	do...bet. call	83
700	Mil. & St. P.	59⅞
200	do.	60
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72⅞
100	Morris & Essex	90⅜
25	do.	90⅛
41	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	38¼
100	do...bet. call	38¼
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	71
200	Dub. & S. C. B.	107⅛

THURSDAY, March 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were quite steady at 112¼@112⅜ ₱ cent., as compared with 112¼@112⅝ at the close of business yesterday. The market was free of excitement, and there was no pronounced disposition on either the *Bull* or *Bear* side of the speculative account in the Gold Room to operate for the immediate future of price. There is not the slightest early prospect of an export demand for Gold; and while the Foreign Exchanges shown a firm appearance as to rates, the legitimate demand from the Import trade is not large, and it seems doubtful whether the leading Bankers will be able to advance their terms to anything near the shipping point of Gold Coin for some time to come. The rates today on London are 108¼@108⅜ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109@109¼ ₱ cent. for short sight, and on Paris f.5.23¾ to the dollar for 60 days, and f5.21¼ to the dollar for short sight Bills. Money is reported easy to the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan and 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum for prime Merchant paper.

In the Public Funds there was a steadier feeling than on Wednesday. The 5-20s of 1867, which rule the market, were quoted at 108⅜ ₱ cent. The gross amount offered to the Sinking Fund today of all classes of 5-20s was $2,944,650, out of which the Treasury accepted, on account of the Sinking Fund, $1,000,000 at an average of about 106¼ ₱ cent. and accumulated Gold Interest, as follows:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
$103,000 '62, r.	105.74
29,000 '64, r.	105.79
49,500 '65, r., c.	105.83
25,000 '65, r., n.	105.94
28,000 '64, c.	106.06
25,000 '64, c.	106.30
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.46
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.59
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.71
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.83
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.95
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.99
28,000 '64, c.	106.43
M. F. Burke.	
10,000 '62, r.	105.78
10,000 '62, r.	105.82
10,000 '62, r.	105.85
Jay Cooke & Co.	
225,700 '62, r.	106.29
4,650 '64, r.	106.29
17,150 '65, r.	106.29
58,900 '65, r., n.	106.29
3,150 '65, end.	106.29
15,000 '64, c.	106.29
175,500 '65, c., n.	106.29
500,000 '65, c., n.	106.49
White, Morris & Co.	
10,000 '64, c.	106.36
10,000 '65, c., n.	106.73
10,000 '67, c.	107.23
2,000 '68, c.	107.23
3,000 '62, r.	106.36
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
25,000 '67, c.	107.20
15,000 '67, c.	107.10
7,850 '67, c.	106.73
1,500 '68, c.	107.11
Hatch & Foote.	
9,650 '65, r., n.	105.96
10,000 '65, c., n.	106.29
32,000 '67, r.	106.45
10,000 '67, c.	106.51
150 '62, r.	106.05
12,000 '64, r.	105.97
18,500 '64, c.	106.07
2,000 '65, r.	106.23
3,000 '65, r.	106.03
S. H. Smith & Seaver.	
50,000 '67, r.	106.89
C. P. Bailey.	
20,000 '67.	106.87½
Friedman & Salomon.	
20,000 '65, n.	106.45
Williams & Bostwick.	
5,000 '62, r.	105.95
Turner Brothers.	
100 '65, c.	106.24
1,250 '65, n.	106.24
2,000 '64, c.	106.24
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.37
James T. Bates.	
50,000 '67, r.	106.48
10,000 '64, c.	106.23

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
$11,000 '65, r., n.	106.24
4,000 '65, c., n.	106.24
Humbert Brothers.	
5,000 '67	107.25
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
1,000 '62, r.	106.20
650 '62, c.	106.20
100 '64, c.	106.20
500 '65, c., o.	106.20
2,750 '65, c., n.	106.20
Buckingham & Brown.	
26,300 '62, r.	106.10
30,000 '64, r.	106.09
25,000 '65, r., n.	106.29
22,500 '65, r., n.	106.45
5,000 '64, c.	106.09
1,500 '65, c., o.	106.50
2,800 '65, c., n.	106.35
100 '67, c.	106.38
500 '68, c.	106.35
7,250 '62, r.	105.90
25,000 '62, r.	106.09
25,000 '62, r.	106.11
20,000 '64, r.	105.97
6,000 '65, r./c.	106.25
26,500 '64, c.	106.40
25,000 '64, c.	106.50
25,000 '64, c.	106.55
Baker & Kitchen.	
5,000 '62, r.	105.95
25,000 '65, c., n.	106.45
50,000 '65, c., n.	106.49
Reid, Leo & Content.	
25,000 '65, n.	106.99
25,000 '65, n.	107.49
Vermilye & Co.	
101,400 '65, c., n.	106.39
2,000 '64, c.	106.39
270,000 '65, c., n.	106.19
19,000 '65, r., n.	106.08
2,000 '62, en., c.	106.08
20,000 '62, r.	106.08
25,000 '65, r., c.	106.08
50,000 '64, c.	106.08
E. Sweet & Co.	
10,000 '64, c.	[illegible]
5,000 '65, c., o.	106.60
10,000 '62, r.	[illegible]
50,000 '67, c.	106.85
5,100 '62, r.	105.93
500 '64, r.	105.93
1,000 '64, c.	105.93
500 '65, r., n.	105.98
3,000 '65, c., n.	105.98
1,500 '64, c.	105.98
1,200 '65, c., o.	105.98
1,500 '65, c., n.	105.98
15,000 '67, c.	105.98
25,000 '67, c.	106.73
25,000 '67, c.	106.98
	$2,944,650

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Hatch & Foote.	
9,650 '65, r., n.	105.96
10,000 '65, c., n.	[illegible]
150 '62, r.	106.05
12,000 '64, r.	105.97
18,500 '64, c.	106.07
3,000 '65, r.	106.03
M. F. Burke.	
10,000 '62, r.	105.78
10,000 '62, r.	105.82
10,000 '62, r.	105.85
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
103,000 '62, r.	105.74
29,000 '64, r.	105.79
49,500 '65, r., c.	105.83
25,000 '65, r., n.	105.94
28,000 '64, c.	106.06
Turner Bros.	
100 '65, c.	106.24
1,250 '65, n.	106.24
2,000 '64, c.	106.21
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
10,000 '62, r.	105.86
5,100 '62, r.	105.93
500 '64, r.	105.93
1,000 '64, c.	105.93
500 '65, r.	105.93
3,000 '65, c.	105.98
1,500 '64, c.	105.98
1,200 '65, c., n.	105.98
1,500 '65, c., n.	105.98
15,000 '65, reg.	105.98
16,000 '67, c.	105.98
Total	$1,000,000

Vermilye & Co.	
[illegible] '65, c.	106.19
[illegible]	106.08
2,000 '62, en.	106.08
20,000 '62, r.	106.08
25,000 '65, r.	106.08
50,000 '64, c.	106.08
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
1,000 '62, r.	106.20
650 '62, c.	106.20
100 '64, c.	106.20
500 '65, c., o.	106.20
2,750 '65, c., n.	106.20
Buckingham & Brown.	
7,250 '62, r.	105.90
25,000 '62, r.	106.09
25,000 '62, r.	106.11
20,300 '64, r.	105.97
6,000 '65, r.	106.25
26,300 '62, r.	106.10
30,000 '64, r.	106.09
2,100 '65, r., n.	106.29
5,000 '64, c.	106.09
James T. Bates.	
10,000 '64, c.	106.23
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
11,000 '65, r., n.	106.24
4,000 '65, c.	106.24
Baker & Kitchen.	
5,000 '62, r.	105.95
Jay, Cooke & Co.	
42,000 '62, r.	106.29

The Southern State Bonds were 2 ₱ cent. lower on Virginia old issues, and 1 ₱ cent. lower on Louisiana Levee 6 ₱ cents than yesterday. Both these issues have advanced rapidly of late on purchases for the London market, and the Cable telegrams this morning advise a reaction of 2@3 ₱ cent. in that market. In the Railway speculation there was quite a feverish feeling through the day, although the earliest prices had the appearance of a firmer market than at the close on Friday night. The North-west Common Stock gave tone to the Western list, and fluctuated from 72¾ down to 70⅞, and up again to 71⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The Lake Shore was less affected by this movement than the other Western Roads, and New-York Central Stock and Scrip were comparatively steady. In the Miscellaneous Shares Pacific Mail was weak and largely pressed on sale; Mariposa Preferred fell from 17 to 12 ₱ cent.; Quicksilver Stock sold at 9@8¼@9¼ ₱ cent., and Hartford and Erie at 3½ ₱ cent. On the other hand, there was a further rise in Camden Land Company to 66@66½ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold closed ⅛ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 24.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅜
American Gold Coin	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	50¼	50¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅞	92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅜	90¼
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96
Chicago and Rock Island	120¾	120⅝
North-western Common	71⅞	71⅜
North-western Preferred	83⅜	83¼
Pacific Mail Company	32⅛	31⅝
St. Paul Preferred	73¼	73½
St. Paul Common	60⅛	59⅞
Lake Shore	87½	87¼
Erie	25	24¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29
New-Jersey Central	103¼	103¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 24.

General balance yesterday	$83,404,321 73
Gold receipts	500,392 82
Gold payments	1,052,106 16
Gold balance	76,602,457 39
Currency receipts	1,242,252 77
Currency payments	384,330 60
Currency balance	6,009,421 52
General balance	82,714,378 10
Customs	356,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	113⅛	5-20 coupon, 1865	109
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	107⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	108⅜
5-20 coupon, 1862	110	5-20 coupon, 1868	109
5-20 registered, 1864	108⅛	10-40 registered	105⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	108⅜	10-40 coupon	105⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	108⅛	6s, currency	112⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	58⅜	Illinois Canal B., 1870	100
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	50⅜	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1877	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	70	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1879	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	69⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s.	46	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873.	98
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	23⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878.	95
South Carolina 6s.	87	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1883.	95
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	82	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1878.	98
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	84⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War L'n.	100
Missouri 6s.	92⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	109⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	92	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	109⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bs.	76⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	106
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bs.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	105⅛
California 7s.	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	105
Connecticut 6s.	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	105
Rhode Island 6s.	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	105
Alabama 8s.	97⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	105
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886.	103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	100	Morris & Essex 1st.	102⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.	92⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	102⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.	87	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.	87⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	104
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	97⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '75.	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	93
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.	119	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.	94
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	112	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	75
Cen. Pac. Bonds.	93	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	84⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st.	102⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70.	114	Chic. & Alton Inc.	92⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st.	94⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st.	96⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	95
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94	Penin. R. R. Bonds.	90
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.	103⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	91
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92
Del., L. & West. 1st.	100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	86
Tol. & Wab. 2d.	84⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	87
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	92
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	79	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	83⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '68.	106	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	60
Gt. West. 1st, '88.	86	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	98⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93.	80⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	83	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99		

And the following for the City Banks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Commonwealth	113⅛
Manhattan	142	Importers' & Traders'	145
Merchants'	124⅛	Park	165⅛
Mechanics'	140	Central National	108⅛
Union	134	Fourth National	106
America	145	Ninth National	110⅞
City	210	Tenth National	105
Phenix	208⅛	Oriental	150⅛
Tradesmen's	152	Gold Exchange	55
National	117	Bank and Broks. Ass.	113
Merchants' Exchange	104	Del. & Hudson Canal	115
Seventh Ward	108	Cum'land Coal Pref.	28⅛
State of New-York	107	American Coal	35
Commerce	123⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore	66
Ocean	90	Western Union Tel.	32⅛
American Exchange	114	Quicksilver Mining	8⅛
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Mining	7⅛
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Preferred	16
Hanover	107	Mariposa Trust. Certs	46
Irving	116	Boston Water Power.	17⅛
Metropolitan	139	Adams Express	61
Grocers'	116	Wells, Fargo Express	19⅛
East River	105	American Express	37⅛
Market	120	United States Ex.	47
Nassau	108	Merchants' Union Ex	10⅛
Shoe and Leather	164	Pacific Mail	31
Corn Exchange	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¼	100½
City 6s, new	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	116½	117
Pennsylvania Central	114	114¼
Reading	96⅜	96½
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	55
Catawissa Preferred	34⅜	34⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	48⅛	48⅜
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅝

Of the original Land Grant to the Illinois Central, of 2,595,000 acres, there remain unsold 457,799 acres. The amount of Land Notes uncollected for sales heretofore made amount to $4,492,851. Of this amount the Land Commissioner of the Company reports that "about $800,000 may be uncollectable in its present condition, but which will ultimately be realized by a cancellation of the contracts and a resale of the lands."

The Mariposa old Preferred Stock declined today on the appearance in the market of the recently created First Preferred Stock, issued in exchange for the Mariposa Certificates of Debt. We understand that the capitalization of these Certificates really works no damage to the preexisting Stocks of the Company.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the second week in March were as follows: Passengers, $8,679 85; freight, $17,793 41; mails, &c., $1,176 30; total, $27,649 56; second week, 1869, $11,392 85; increase, $16,256 71.

The Coupons of the Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & Co., New-York, and at the office of the Company in Boston.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 9th of March gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,081,780	Increase	£7,084
Public deposits	10,907,880	Increase	1,114,372
Other deposits	16,[illegible],452	Decrease	512,318
Government securities	13,781,314	No alteration.	
Other securities	18,[illegible],672	Increase	156,355
Notes unemployed	11,165,085	Increase	397,345

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,298,545, being a decrease of £360,815, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £20,085,619, showing an increase of £56,164 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,085,619	£18,061,934
Reserve	12,787,074	9,937,919
Notes in circulation	22,298,545	23,204,915
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅞	93
French Rentes	74f. 35c.	70f. 82c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of March 11, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	March 3. France.	March 10. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,414,450,200	1,391,547,050
Bank notes to order	42,570,149	42,788,219
Treasury account	155,553,830	161,227,447
Current notes	294,481,578	314,753,408
Current branch banks	46,158,680	44,666,460
Dividends payable	1,871,541	1,742,396
Discounts	3,560,574	3,833,149
Rediscounted	1,305,522	1,305,522
Sundries	8,233,462	6,990,116
Total	2,187,845,039	2,184,554,379
Cash in hand	1,247,548,098	1,269,831,785
Commercial bills overdue	342,286	118,665
Commercial bills not yet due	272,642,563	273,971,801
Commercial branch banks	282,934,323	265,543,918
Advances on bullion	11,620,100	11,135,200
Branch banks	1,378,400	1,374,100
French public securities	18,922,400	16,316,200
Branch banks	7,791,250	7,790,850
On railway shares, &c.	39,097,900	38,529,100
By the branch banks	32,418,100	32,513,600
On Credit Foncier	1,163,800	1,121,400
Branches	1,133,600	1,260,900
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,505,187	80,505,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,008,659	8,005,512
Expenses and management	680,833	732,410
Sundries	7,476,788	8,393,998
Total	2,187,845,039	2,184,554,379

The London *Times* of March 12 reports from Frankfort:

"The advices from Frankfort state that on the Bourse of that city, it appears as if there is to be a revival of the speculative mania of last year. New issues of securities are made almost every day, and they are all subscribed for in confident reliance on a premium. Thus, for the 5,000,000 marcs banco of the Hamburg Commercial and Discount Bank, the applications were for 685,000,000, 127,500,000 coming from Frankfort alone, and the shares are quoted at 4 pm. This is the more remarkable as there is nothing to prevent other parties from starting similar concerns. In the present case, however, the promoters are of the first respectability. The subscriptions for 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Michigan Peninsular Railway, $1,700,000 at 70⅝, and of $2,500,000 of 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern, have been beyond the required amount, and only 15 per cent. could be allotted. The shares for the Berlin-Stralsund Railway will, it is believed, soon be advertised for subscription, and some more American mortgage bonds, especially those for the railway from New-Orleans to Mobile, will also be introduced. Still, these are unimportant in comparison with the Turkish Railway Lottery Loans advertised for subscription on the 15th and 16th inst. As France, England and Belgium are prevented from participation by their laws against lotteries, the subscription is effected only in Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey, Austria and Italy.

Subsequent to the date of the above mail advices from Frankfort the Cable quotes a partial reaction in American Railway Bonds.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1870.

Capital stock		$25,278,710
Canceled bond scrip		18,170
Funded debt:		
Construction bonds due April 1, 1875, 7 ₱ cent.	$3,187,500	
Construction bonds due April 1, 1875, 6 ₱ cent.	332,000	
Currency redemption bonds due April 1, 1890	2,500,000	
Sterling redemption bonds due April 1, 1875	2,500,000	
Total	$8,519,500	
Less construction bond fund	519,500—	8,000,000
Bonds delivered Land Department	13,480,500	
Less in hands of Trustees	2,579,000—	10,901,500
Total		$44,198,380
Permanent expenditures		32,785,264
Interest and dividend account	$12,480,571	
Less avails of interest fund	3,652,516—	8,828,055
Net cash assets New-York and Chicago		1,691,280
Working stock of supplies		764,226
Premium paid on bonds delivered Land Department in anticipation of collections		129,553
Total		$44,198,380
Balance of net cash assets as shown in last Annual Report		$2,012,927
Gross earnings in 1869, in Illinois	$7,380,997	
Gross earnings in 1869, in Iowa	1,442,484—	8,823,482
Net receipts of Land Department		2,422,850
Decrease in working stock of supplies		79,913
Amount of 6 ₱ cent. Sterling Redemption Bonds issued in exchange for 6 ₱ cent. Construction Bonds		103,500
Total		$13,442,673
Operating expenses		$4,924,554
New construction	$470,064	
New equipment	414,713—	$884,777
Rent of leased lines		$582,155
7 ₱ cent. gross earnings to State of Illinois		464,933
Dividend	$2,660,247	
Interest	645,437—	$3,305,684
Bonds purchase	$858,000	
Construction Bond Fund	519,500	
Exchange of bonds	103,500	
Premiums and commissions	143,825—	$1,624,825
Tax to State of Iowa		$14,425
Total		$11,751,393
Balance to new year		1,691,280
Total		$13,442,673

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI

RAILROAD COMPANY.

We desire to call the attention of our customers to the above bonds. One of the few Securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these Bonds as **paying a much larger interest than Government Securities**, without the risk of a high premium.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Denominations $500 and $1,000 Coupon.

We receive in payment Government and other securities at their market value.

Descriptive pamphlets can be obtained at our office

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Corner Wall and Nassau sts., New-York.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 24, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	40	Cut Meats, pkgs.	555
Cotton, bales	409	Lard, pkgs.	27
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	109	Stearine, pkgs.	37
Eggs, bbls.	1,515	Butter, pkgs.	610
Flour, bbls.	6,108	Cheese, pkgs.	2,113
Corn-meal, bags	3,600	Rice, pkgs.	110
Wheat, bushels	21,840	Starch, pkgs.	550
Corn, bushels	5,673	Tobacco, hhds.	30
Malt, bushels	830	Tallow, pkgs.	88
Beans, bushels	62	Whisky, bbls.	584
Hops, bales	162	Wool, bales	190
Hemp, bales	13	Dressed Hogs, No.	243
Leather, sides	5,247	Rosin, bbls.	180
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	488	Spirits Turp., bbls.	5
Pork, bbls.	98		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—21,893 bushels Wheat, 736 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Albert George*, for Genoa—8,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 44 tons Logwood, 280 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *William Creary*, for Marseilles—2,000 bbls. Oil, 1,200 cases Oil. For Genoa—350 boxes Logwood.

By the bark *Sara*, for London—1,000 bales Linseed Cake, 3,450 bags Linseed Cake, 133 bags Shin Bones, 72 casks Distilled Oil, 2,655 bbls. Flour, 7,280 Staves.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at from $6 50@$6 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand at steady rates; sales 300 bags, by the *Merrimac*, and 2,300 bags, by the *O. Blanchard*, (a resale) on private terms; other kinds have been quiet. The week's business in other than Rio Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 155 bags Java, 1,294 bags Maracaibo, 175 bags Laguayra, sold in lots, for consumption within our range; 3,656 bags St. Domingo sold for export for Havre and Antwerp at 9½c.@10¼c., gold, in bond; 5,686 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Havre from first hands; the trade in West India Coffees has been fairly active at full prices, while East India goods remain dull. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 34,077 bags here, and 38,471 bags at the other distributing ports. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here embraced 14,367 bags and 25,670 mats. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been steady in price, on reduced offerings, but has not been in much request; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,800 bales for early delivery, including 596 bales to shippers, 340 bales to spinners, 102 bales to speculators, and 762 bales in transit. Also, 1,750 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, March, 21⅛c.; 450 bales do. April, 20¾c.@21c.; 1,000 bales do. June, 20⅝c.@21c.; 100 bales do. July, 20¾c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	18⅜	18¾	19
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞
Low Middling	21⅝	21⅞	22⅛	22⅜
Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23½
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅜	25	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	9,978
Receipts last week	12,827
Receipts the preceding week	11,216
Receipts since Sept. 1	521,373
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	736
Exports since Sept. 1	259,587
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	60,006

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been quite limited for State and Western Flour, at declining prices, on moderate offerings of most grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 40@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 50@$4 90; good to choice Spring Extras at $4 90@$5 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 60
Extra State	4 50@ 5 65
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	4 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 70@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 65@ 9 25

Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 25 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4@$5 25 for Inferior to Choice ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn-meal is inactive at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is selling slowly at from $2 45@$2 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered with considerable freedom and has been moderately inquired for, chiefly for export, though in part for milling, at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported of 102,350 bushels, including White Western, at $1 32@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 23½@$1 26, in store and delivered, chiefly prime Amber at $1 24@$1 25, in store; No. 1 Spring at $1 18½, delivered; very choice No. 2 Minnesota Spring at $1 14, delivered; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee at $1 08@$1 10, in store and delivered; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 03, delivered; No. 3 Spring at 95c.@98c.; soft rejected Spring at 85c.@88c.; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 55; Amber State at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels at $1@$1 05 for poor to prime Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 97c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; 90c.@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; 98½c.@$1 03 for for White Western and Southern; 92c.@96c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive and nearly nominal in price, at about 85c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels, chiefly Canada West, at $1@$1 05, but including some two-rowed State at 75c.@85c. Barley Malt continues dull at from 90c.@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Oats have been rather more sought after, especially toward the close, at about former quotations. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@57½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61½c. for White Ohio; 60c.@62½c. for State, from track and delivered; 55c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern; 53c. for rejected Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 21,893 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 2,655 bbls. Flour for London.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in demand at full prices.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices. We quote as before: New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 12c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@22c.; Yearlings at 13c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts today, 162 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been more freely offered and purchased at $2 15@$2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand and quoted steady, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock California, Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock California, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts were 5,247 sides.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry has been reported for New-Orleans, of which 236 bbls. changed hands at from 78c.@81c. ₱ gallon. Foreign has been quite dull, with free offerings reported; 20 hhds. Demerara sold at 41c. ₱ gallon. Stock this morning, 15,466 hhds. Cuba, 2,271 hhds. English Islands, 621 hhds. Porto Rico and 1,200 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	25c.@26c.	30c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	26c.@28c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	39c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	45c.@68c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet on the basis of $2@$2 05 for strained ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine; Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand on the basis of 46c.@46½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Resin, $2@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 65; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—The general trade has been very slow, though buyers have had every existing advantage as to price. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 25; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 89c.@93c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme, for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 33c.@33½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₱ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 55c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 75c.@78c.; White, 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand, mainly for export, and sales have been reported of equal to 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 14½c.@14⅝c., showing a firmer market; also, 7,500 bbls., in shipping order, next thirty days' delivery, at 18⅝c.; 900 bbls. do., in lots, at 19c.@19¼c.; and 1,600 bbls., in bulk, at Pittsburg, prompt delivery, at 11⅝c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 420 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in moderate request on the basis of 26⅛c.@26¼c. for Standard White, here, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. at our quotations though as much as 27c. was asked; and 26⅛c.@26⅜c. for do., at Philadelphia, prompt delivery. For April to June delivery, at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White were sold at 27½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 488 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,000 bbls. and 8,700 cases. Refined Oil has been in very moderate demand at about 33½c.@34c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is very quiet at 10c., in bbls., and 15c.@15½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, mainly on speculative account, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots at $25 37½@$26 62, chiefly at $26 50 for New Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,250 bbls. New Mess, including seller March at $26 50; April at $26 50@$26 55; and May at $26 62½ ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs rule dull at 10½c.@12½c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in fair request at firmer rates; sales have been reported of 300 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and in demand at advancing prices; sales equal to 137 boxes, including Cumberland at 12½c.@13¼c.; Short Rib at 14c.; Long Clear at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been held higher, but has been without remarkable animation. Sales have been reported since our last of 578 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at from 13¾c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14⅛c.@14¼c. for City, and 14⅛c.@14¼c. for fair to choice Steam, ₱ lb.; also 750 tcs. prime Steam, April and May delivery, seller, at 14⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in demand at previous figures; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce; sales [illegible] tcs. Beef Hams have been more sought after at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Butter continues in demand and steady, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 20c.@30c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 610 pkgs. Cheese is selling slowly at from 6c.@16c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 2,112 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day were 5,293 packages, against 4,442 packages during the corresponding week of last week. The present crop of Butter is well-nigh forward and in market, the stock remaining back in the dairymen's hands being unusually small. The demand is good for all classes of trade, and there is now no question that the entire crop will be completely consumed before the new crop is entered upon, as the season bids fair to open later than usual. Our quotations are unchanged:

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	29@31
Common State firkins, ₱ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ₱ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	15@18

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 2,989 boxes. The demand for export at the decline noted in our last report has been once more checked by continued unfavorable advices from England, and buyers for that trade refuse to go on at our present range of quotations. Home and coastwise trade buy sparingly, having in view a further decline, and the entire business is in an unhealthy and unsatisfactory condition. Our quotations are unchanged, but the tendency is to lower prices:

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	15¼@16
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	14⅝@15¼
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @14⅝
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15 @16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @14½
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₱ lb.	26 @27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @35
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	6 @12

SUGARS.—Raw have been offered freely at drooping prices, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 515 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 8⅝c.@10⅛c.; and 2,950 boxes Havana at from 8⅝c.@11c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9⅝c.@10c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅜c.@11c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light request, ranging from 11⅛c.@12⅞c. as the extreme. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since March 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1870	47,709	75,828	271,891	742
Receipts since March 1	29,634	39,430	28,743	1,010
Total	77,343	115,258	300,634	1,752
Sales since March 1	17,996	19,364	29,121	385
Stock March 24, 1870	59,347	95,894	271,513	1,367
Stock March 25, 1869	16,142	32,362	53,843	419
Stock March 24, 1868	15,236	19,011	15,270	....
Stock March 26, 1867	21,420	31,717	118,335	70

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 87,500 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅛c.; also, 44,500 lbs. Stearine at 13⅛c.@14⅛c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at easier prices. Sales, 210 bbls., in lots, at 99½c.@$1 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, 584 bbls.

WOOL—At private trade a more active and satisfactory inquiry has been noted for desirable lots since our last, at generally firm and buoyant prices. Today the main feature of business was the regular monthly auction sale, the catalogue comprising nearly half a million pounds of domestic and foreign Wool, as offered at the ware-rooms of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON, Park-place and Barclay street, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, acting as auctioneer. The attendance of both manufacturers and dealers was very full. The offering included various descriptions of stock. The prices realized were somewhat irregular, the bidding varying in spirit with desirableness of the samples and the requirements of purchasers. Considering the state of the market the sale was generally as satisfactory as could have been expected. The terms of the sale were cash within 30 days. Interest at 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of 30 days. The lots sold included 1 bale Damaged California, 490 lbs., at 13c.; 6 bales A 1 Lambs California, 3,100 lbs., 18c.; 2 bales B Lambs California, 1,030 lbs., 18½c.; 4 bales A 2 Lambs California, 2,060 lbs., 18c.; 3 bales mixed grades California, 1,550 lbs., 15½c.; 3 bales Black Spring California, 1,590 lbs., 24c.; 6 bales low Spring California, 3,180 lbs., 24½c.; 11 bales X 2 Spring California, 5,740 lbs., 22c.; 10 bales Spring California, (1 bale XX and 9 bales X1,) 5,220 lbs., 24c.; 50 bales X 1 Spring California, 26,100 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; 5 bales A 1 Fall California, 2,600 lbs., 16c.; 3 bales A 1 Lambs California, 1,560 lbs., 17c.; 3 bales X 2 Spring California, 1,460 lbs., 26c.; 20 bales X 1 Spring California, 8,980 lbs., 27c.; 2 bags Short Pulled Wool, 350 lbs., 11c.; 8 bags Super Pulled, (slightly burry,) 1,250 lbs., 22c.; 10 bales Oregon, 4,690 lbs., 32c.; 8 bales Oregon, 3,750 lbs., 32c.; 5 bales X 1 Spring California, (2 sample bales,) 2,380 lbs., 22½c.; 8 bales X 2 Spring Cala, (3 sample bales,) 3,810 lbs., 20c.; 10 bales A 1 Fall Cala, 5,330 lbs., 20½c.; 4 bales A 1 Spring California, 5,030 lbs., 29c.; 14 bags scoured California, (burry,) 1,800 lbs., 35c.; 7 bags medium scoured Wool, 820 lbs., 63c.; 19 bags scoured Pulled Wool, 2,500 lbs., 59½c.; 20 bags Country Super Pulled Wool, 3,690 lbs., 40½c.; 8 bags Lambs' Pulled Wool, 2,050 lbs., 32½c.; 15 bags Super Pulled Wool, 2,270 lbs., 39½c.; 12 bags Country Super Pulled Wool, 2,010 lbs., 40c.; 10 bags XX Mestiza Pulled Wool, 1,700 lbs., 50c.; 10 bags Black Pulled Wool, 1,750 lbs., 31½c.; 10 bags Black Pulled Wool, 1,750 lbs., 31½c.; 15 bags Super Pulled Wool, 3,090 lbs., 39½c.; 6 bags Short Super Pulled Wool, 1,330 lbs., 19c.; 12 bags Pulled Wool, 2,000 lbs., 35½c.; 10 bags Pulled Wool, 1,650 lbs., 35½c.; 8 bags X Mestiza Pulled Wool, 1,380 lbs., 40½c.; 11 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 2,160 lbs., 26c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 1,970 lbs., 26c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 1,970 lbs., 26c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 1,970 lbs., 26c.; 10 bags Noils, 2,630 lbs., 24c.; 11 bags Scoured California, 1,020 lbs., 52c.; 10 bags Low Scoured Sorts, 1,130 lbs., 27c.; 9 bags Colored Scoured Wool, 1,170 lbs., 40c.; 10 bags Country Super Wool, 1,640 lbs., 37c.; 13 bags Super Pulled Wool, 2,570 lbs., 39½c.; 4 bags Cape Pulled Wool, 670 lbs., 7c.; 8 bags Pulled Wool, 1,150 lbs., 26c.; 3 bags Super Pulled Wool, 530 lbs., 36c.; 7 bags XX Scoured Wool, 730 lbs., 67c.; 15 bags Super Pulled, 2,630 lbs., 34½c.; 2 bags Texas Wool, 330 lbs., 15c.; 2 bags Extra Sweated Pulled, 420 lbs., 38c.; 2 bags Burry Pulled, 390 lbs., 24½c.; 1 bag Black Scoured Texas Wool, 50 lbs., 40c.; 4 bags Scoured Texas Wool, 500 lbs., 44c.; 3 bags Burry Pulled Wool, 510 lbs., 19½c.; 3 bags Scoured Listing, 250 lbs., 53c.; 5 bags Pulled Wool, 870 lbs., 36c.; 8 bales X 3 Spring Cala, (burry) 3,580 lbs., 20c.; 7 bales X 3 Spring Cala, (burry,) 3,140 lbs., 20c.; 3 bales A 2 Lambs Cala, 1,600 lbs., 16½c.; 8 bales (6 bales A 1, 1 bale A 2, 1 bale A 2½ B) Fall Cala, 4,590 lbs., 17½c.; 4 bales mixed grades, Cala, 2,000 lbs., 16½c.; 3 bales Locks, Cala, 1,500 lbs., 13c.; 1 bale, 1 bag California, 580 lbs.; 15c.; 1 bale California, 530 lbs., 16c.; 10 bales A 2 Fall Cala, 5,000 lbs., 20½c.; 10 bales, 9 bales No. 2, 1 bale Nos. 2 and 3, Spring Cala, slightly burry, 5,860 lbs., 22½c.; 3 bales mixed grades Cala, 1,560 lbs., 17½c.; 2 bales A 2 Fall Cala, slightly burry, 1,040 lbs., 16½c.; 6 bales X3 Spring Cala, (3 bales samples,) 3,180 lbs., 21½c.; 8 bales X4 Spring Cala, (3 bales samples,) 3,730 lbs., 20½c.; 4 bales mixed grades Cala, 2,000 lbs., 18½c.; 1 pile Locks, 2,000 lbs., 38½c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub-washed, 3,500 lbs., 49c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleeces, 4,800 lbs., 27c.; 1 pile unmerchantable Fleeces, 1,500 lbs., 31c.; 1 pile Unwashed and Bucks, 3,000 lbs., 22c.; 1 pile Black Tub-washed, 900 lbs., 42c.; 1 pile Dead Pulled and Broken Wool, 4,000 lbs., 30c.; 1 pile medium Pennsylvania Fleeces, 1,000 lbs., 39c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleeces, 2,700 lbs., 26½c.; 1 pile Low Spring California, 1,200 lbs., 20c.; 1 pile fine and medium State Fleeces, 1,700 lbs., 38c.; 1 pile Iowa tub-washed, 5,000 lbs., 52½c.; 2 bags Western unwashed, 480 lbs., 23c.; 1 pile XX Michigan Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., 45c.; 1 pile heavy and unmerchantable, 9,000 lbs., 29½c.; 1 pile prairie Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., 38½c.; 1 pile X Fleeces, 6,500 lbs., 44½c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., 46c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., 46c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 5,00 lbs., 46c.; 1 pile Fine Western Unwashed Fleeces, 2,[illegible]00 lbs., 26c.; 1 pile Tub Washed, 2,000 lbs., 43½c.; 1 pile Medium Pennsylvania and Michigan Fleeces, 4,500 lbs., 43½c.; 1 pile Fine Pennsylvania Unwashed Fleeces, 9,500 lbs., 29c.; 1 pile Burry New-Orleans Unwashed Wool, 2,200 lbs.; 18½c.; 1 pile Fine State Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., 43c.; 1 pile Unwashed State Fleeces, 2,100 lbs., 30c.; 1 pile Fine State (Old) Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., 44½c.; 1 pile Fine State (Old) Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., 44½c.; 1 pile Ohio Fleeces, 840 lbs., 39c.; 1 pile fat Sheeps' Wool, burry, 280 lbs., 18c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., 47½c.; 1 pile X Ohio (Old) Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., 46½c.; 1 pile X State Fleeces, 3,500 lbs., 44c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio Fleeces, 3,000 lbs., 47c.; 1 pile Pennsylvania and Michigan Unmerchantable Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., 32½c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub washed, 3,000 lbs., 52½c.; 1 pile XX Fleece, 5,500 lbs., 43c.; 1 pile Medium Iowa Unwashed Fleece, 3,500 lbs., 29c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Unwashed Fleece, 6,000 lbs., 30c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio Fleece, 4,500 lbs., 48c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Fleeces, 520 lbs., 23c.; 1 pile Extra and above Ohio Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., 40c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Fleeces, 1,800 lbs., 40c.; 1 pile Canada Pickings, 1,280 lbs., 22½c.; 1 pile Fine Ohio Unmerchantable, 3,800 lbs., 32 3-16c.; 1 pile Western Tub Washed, 1,600 lbs., 50½c.; 1 pile Coarse Unwashed Sorts, 3,000 lbs., 20½c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Western Fleece, 1,860 lbs., 42½c.; 1 pile Tub-washed, (burry,) 900 lbs., 38c.; 1 pile Unwashed Georgia Wool, 1,100 lbs., 29c.; 1 pile Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces, 1,800 lbs., 24½c.; 1 pile Coarse Unwashed Sorts, 1,800 lbs., 20½c.; 1 pile Dingy Tub-washed, 1,400 lbs., 43½c.; 1 pile Coarse Western Fleeces, 300 lbs., 38c.; 1 pile Coarse Western Fleeces, 1,800 lbs., 36½c.; 1 pile Spring Cala, (slightly burry,) 3,300 lbs., 20½c.; 1 pile Fine Western Fleeces, 1,600 lbs., 41½c.; 1 pile Dead Wool, 1,900 lbs., 27½c.; 1 pile Unwashed Georgia, (burry,) 230 lbs., 18½c.; 1 pile Dead Pulled and Broken Wool, 2,0[illegible] lbs., 32½c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleeces, 1,430 lbs., 28½c.; 1 pile X pile Unwashed Fleeces, 1,320 lbs., 27½c.; 1 pile X Fleeces, 9,000 lbs., 44c.; 1 pile Black Fleece, 1,300 lbs., 41c.; 1 pile Fine Ohio Fleeces, 3,400 lbs., 41c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleeces, 4,700 lbs., 32½c.; 1 pile X and XX Michigan Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., 44½c.; 1 pile X and XX Michigan Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., 44c.; 1 pile Choice Tub-washed, 3,300 lbs., 53½c.; 52½c.; 1 pile Choice Tub-washed, 3,300 lbs., 53½c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., 44c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., 44c.; 1 pile Washed Fleeces, 800 lbs., 34c.; 1 pile Canada Combing, 560 lbs., 55½c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleeces, 960 lbs., 25½c.; 1 pile Medium Western Fleeces, 700 lbs., 37½c.; 1 pile Black Georgia Wool, 200 lbs., 25c.; 1 pile No. 1 Pennsylvania Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., 45c.; 1 pile No. 1 Pennsylvania do., 5,000 lbs., 44½c.; 1 pile Fine Washed and Ill-conditioned State Fleeces, 3,600 lbs., 34½c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., 46c.; 1 pile Unwashed pile XX Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., 46c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Combing Sorts, 2,000 lbs., 28½c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleece, 4,000 lbs., 34½c.; 1 pile XX Fleece, 5,500 lbs., 44c.; 1 pile Coarse Sorts, 6,300 lbs., 31c.; 1 pile Combing Sorts, 4,200 lbs., 44½c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather steadier, but has been without activity. For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, part through from Buffalo, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 400 pkgs. Provisions, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, on steamer's account, and a British bark with 238 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at about 18s. 3d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 7,850 bushels Wheat, by sail, at about 6d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen, an American ship with 7,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl.; also, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. ₱ lb.; 100 tons Measurement Goods at 15s. ₱ ton; 250 bbls. Shoe Pegs, part by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and part by steam on private terms; and 100 hhds. Tobacco, by steam, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (English Opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Rose Hersee, Messrs. Nordblom, Segura, Campbell and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Sheridan, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
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Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

Sunday's Edition of the Times.

The TIMES of Sunday next will contain two most interesting original stories, together with a very varied selection from the latest foreign journals. There will be several articles of great interest to all classes of readers, an account of a lady's ride from Boston to New-York in 1704, and some attractive quotations from new magazines published in this country. A number of original articles, and a full summary of local news, will also be contained in the paper.

The popularity of the Sunday TIMES is constantly increasing, and last Sunday alone there was

AN ADDITION OF 500

to the circulation. It is more suitable for advertisers desirous of reaching the family circle than any other journal published in the City.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another strike among the workmen at **La Creuzot**, France, is reported, which is supposed to have a political tendency....The cases of persons accused of conspiracy in the recent plot against the life of **NAPOLEON**, are to be brought before the Court now in session at Tours....A London newspaper correspondent, writing from Tours in regard to the Bonaparte trial, comments "on the evident purpose of all the witnesses to suppress or distort facts"....The British turreted ship *Captain* made her second trial trip on Wednesday with the most gratifying results ....The American Bishops at Rome still refuse to assent to the Infallibility dogma....A new Cabinet has been formed in Wurtemburg....A railway is to be built from Athens, Greece, over the Isthmus and across the Gulf of Corinth to a point on the western coast.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday no business was transacted, as that body went into Executive Session immediately after the reading of the journal. The debate was upon the San Domingo treaty. Mr. SUMNER made a long speech, and the subject will be resumed today.

In the House the principal business of the morning was the final report of the Military Committee on the sale of cadetships, the substance of which was that there were no more cases to be acted upon. The Committee reported a bill requiring cadets to reside two years in the district, which term was reduced to one year. They recommended the removal of Gen. SCHOEPF from the Patent-office, the exclusion of lobbyists from the floor and rooms of the House, and a court-martial upon the conduct of Commander UPSHUR. The Tariff bill occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the session and in the evening.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill relating to the Supreme Court, under the new article on the Judiciary in the Constitution, was reported. A bill to prevent fraudulent voting was offered by Mr. GENET, but objection was made by Mr. TWEED. The bill relating to the election of Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution to declare the Metropolitan Police Commissionership held by Mr. SMITH vacant, and to provide for the election of a successor on the 6th of April, was introduced and laid over. The bill to incorporate the Staten Island Bridge Company was passed. The Senate held an evening session.

In the Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Association of the Bar of New-York was reported. Among the measures passed were the bill authorizing Brooklyn to raise money to support the dispensaries, and that extending the time for collecting the taxes in West Farms. The House adjourned till 7½ P. M. In the evening an effort was made to make the Brooklyn Police bill a special order for today, but it failed by a vote of 65 to 48.

GENERAL.

The Cuban Charitable Aid Society has appointed Ex-Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, and Ex-Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has established a free school for instructing young men as telegraph operators, in this City.

Mr. DALE publishes a statement that the *City of Brussels* touched at Halifax under the apprehension of falling short of coal, and took on board 450 tons there. A Halifax dispatch says but one small-pox-patient was landed there, and he was a passenger for Boston.

The Mormon Conference has been postponed until the 5th of May next.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the Governor's appointments for Captain of the Port, Harbor Masters and Port Wardens of New-York. The Captain is JAMES E. JONES.

The Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's steam-boat *Guidon* was snagged and sunk in the Arkansas River on the 23d inst. No lives were lost.

Three robbers broke into the house of NANNING VANDERHEYDEN, near Troy, and killed the owner. His son fired a gun to alarm the neighbors, and the murderers fled.

The Maine Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday, having passed, in seventy-eight days, 336 bills and 105 resolutions.

The Senate Post-office Committee has agreed to report a bill to subsidize the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for carrying mails between San Francisco and China, semi-monthly, to the amount of $1,000,000 per annum.

EUGENE SCHUYLER has been confirmed as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

In an interview with several Republican members of the Virginia Legislature, yesterday, the President said Gen. CANBY had merely interferred in Richmond to prevent bloodshed and riot, as was his duty.

The Massachusetts branch of the Cuban League of the United States was organized in Boston on Wednesday evening.

The steamer *Dolphin*, from Philadelphia for Richmond, Va., was burned at Patuxent, Md., on Tuesday morning. The crew had a narrow escape.

A series of resolutions were offered in the Nova Scotia Legislature on Wednesday night, setting forth the effects of the abrogation of reciprocity upon that Province, and deprecating retaliatory legislation on the part of the Dominican Parliament.

The faction fight of the Democracy creates considerable excitement. Senator TWEED declares that he has not resigned; Sheriff O'BRIEN agrees with him in this respect, but states that he has been removed. No more removals have taken place, and probably nothing more will be done until after the meeting of the Democratic General Committee on Monday evening.

Four spans of the Central Pacific Railway bridge over the American River at Sacramento, Cal., were burned on Wednesday night.

The Alumni of Princeton College had their annual meeting and dinner at Delmonico's last evening, W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq., presiding. Addresses were made by Dr. MCCOSH, Dr. ADAMS, Rev. T. L. CUYLER and others.

The expediency of imposing an income tax is occupying the attention of the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Meaning of the Conflict.

The public is just now being treated to so many different accounts of the late *coup d'état* at Albany that it will probably have some difficulty in deciding which to believe. The friends of Mr. TWEED and his confederates positively assert that the "Young Democracy," as the new coalition agrees to call itself, received its death-blow on Tuesday. Yet powerful coalitions are seldom annihilated in a single day. If analogies in the history of party could assist us to form a conclusion in regard to this particular event, we should be inclined to believe that a struggle begun with so much determination will not be ended by a single reverse. The assailants probably knew as well as any one that they were liable to meet with discomfiture at more than one point of the road. They were opposed by men who could command unlimited wealth, and who were certain to be entirely unscrupulous in the use of it. Very likely the disasters of Tuesday a little exceeded their anticipations. But party schisms are not closed by incidents like those which took place on that day at Albany. The "Young Democracy" must have been a rope of sand if it has been completely scattered with one blow.

It is of no little importance to the public to observe at what cost this "great victory" has been accomplished. The estimates vary somewhat in amount, but in quarters which profess to have good information, it is said that not much less than $200,000 changed hands at Albany on Monday and Tuesday. As this money comes out of the pockets of the tax-payers, we do not see that honest citizens have much reason to participate in the rejoicings of TWEED and company. A much smaller sum than that named would be an extravagant price to pay for the preservation of a clique which has always regarded the public simply as a thing to be plundered. Rumor states that one of the chiefs of this clique has amassed not less than six millions of dollars, and probably a good deal more, since he first entered office. If his friends have flourished in anything like the same proportion, it is certainly difficult to understand how a change of masters could have done us any serious injury. We have held ourselves free to discuss measures apart from men, and should have been quite willing to support any good legislation which the new coalition attempted to enforce. There was, undoubtedly, a band of upright and sincere men behind the assailants of the "Ring," but there was from the first too much reason to suppose that they would be undone by their allies. It remains to be seen, however, whether they are quite so powerless as the Tweed faction now boast.

If the "Ring" has gained a field-day in the Legislature, but at the same time permanently lost ground in Tammany, its ultimate position cannot well be so triumphant as we find it today. On this point, next Monday may probably give rise to new complications. There is to be a meeting of the Tammany General Committee, and even a lavish use of money may not prevail against the attacking party. In any case, it would seem almost impossible that out of all this evil some good should not result to the public. The session began with a determination on the part of TWEED and his associates to bring forward measures from which the public could not fail to have been great sufferers. It is now said that Mr. TWEED will attempt to revive the abominable charter known as Mr. FREAR'S. If he does, we undertake to predict that he will be defeated. The charter of the new coalition is not dead, and we shall be mistaken if it is not pressed forward, and if it does not meet with greater support than FREAR'S mischievous scheme could possibly have gained. We only hope that our Republican friends will be more and more cautious with whom they act in the midst of the present chaos. "Codlin's your friend—not Short," is a cry which ought not to deceive any man who has spent three days in the Capitol. There are probably few high-minded Democrats who would not readily concede that the scenes which have been witnessed this week will not tend to exalt the party in the estimation of the people at large.

Officers and the Army Bill.

The prevailing sentiment of the army against the House bill, one of the provisions of which is to reduce the number of officers, becomes more earnest and pronounced. In considering the bill as a whole, we have already said that there are features which are open to little objection. But the contemplated turning adrift of a large number of men who have been trained to military life as a profession, who have been taught to believe that their positions were safe, and whose services have earned for them the gratitude of the country, is not a course which will gain the popular approval. A letter, which will be found elsewhere, views the subject from a professional point. But it did not need the explanations of a veteran to show how great an injustice may be attempted in the name of economy.

The plain and undisputble facts in regard to these reductions are easily stated. The nation requires a permanent military force of some kind, and must have it. There is always work which it is called upon to do—steady, ceaseless and essential work. There must be some garrisons, and there is a vast extent of frontier for which a guard is necessary. Immense quantities of Government property needs protection; and, in short, the requirements of the case are apparent even to civilians. The wonder is that the small force maintained is able to be so effective as it is. The army establishment is on a peace footing, only because there is no foreign quarrel to need its being otherwise, but there are, even in times of peace, constant requirements for active, disciplined and available troops.

Is it necessary to remind Congress what the nation owes to the regular army? Are the sadness and the weariness of the war so soon forgotten? Was it so long ago that we read and told each other that the regulars had been nearly all swept away by battle and were replaced over and over again only to fill new graves? Not by the people certainly, if it is by the promoters of the Army bill. The nation does not seek to turn adrift its honored surviving veterans. But there is a grave danger which will not be overlooked. It is that the future *esprit* of the army, its continued high character, are directly attacked by a proposition which practically says that no officer can feel confidence in his professional future. Up to the present time this could not be said. Our youth were dedicated to arms just as they were to other particular walks of life, with the full assurance that dependence might be placed in such. To inform a boy at West Point that his tenure of professional existence was liable to be ended by a hasty vote of Congress, would be to tell him that he never ought to have gone there. Of all the duties which fall to the lot of men, that of a soldier in command, even of the smallest body of troops, requires the soundest training. He needs courage, skill, judgment, and the ability to bear the responsibilities of emergencies. These are not obtained by accident nor in a day. Can the country afford, by a measure which is not only ungrateful, but which will inevitably diminish the value of the military profession, to lower the standard of our officers' *personnel* in the future? The question should not need asking, but in view of the Army bill reductions it must be asked. We cannot doubt what the answer will be. The United States is proud of its veterans, and will not let them go. Their record is imperishable, and the national comment upon it will never be ingratitude and injustice.

The Brooklyn Election Frauds.

The second stage of the Brooklyn election cases will be entered on next Monday. We have no wish to vex the soul of Mr. JENKS by prejudging those which are to come by a reference to those which have been disposed of. We entirely agree with the learned counsel in thinking that the mental eyesight of the jury ought to be left unobscured by the dust of newspaper criticism, and we accept it as matter for congratulation that the gentlemen who occupied the box were equally incapable of being misled by the scintillations of forensic brilliancy, as by the many-tongued clamor of public opinion. The result of the trials already held is briefly this: Out of six defendants indicted, one has been acquitted, three found guilty, and two have pleaded guilty. This is quite enough to justify the course pursued in these cases with so much tenacity and determination by District-Attorney MORRIS. No one who has watched the tedious and vexatious delays against which he has had to contend, or has followed the slow and difficult elaboration of the testimony from witnesses frequently indisposed to tell all they knew, can fail to admire the dogged perseverance which has at length brought a portion of these frauds home to their authors.

The details of the case of MAHONEY, and that of MAYO and HANNON, raise some grave questions with reference to the appointment of inspectors and canvassers of elections. In both these cases where fraud has been established the men were presumedly partisan and avowedly ignorant. The Court went so far as to charge that the heat and hurry and excited feeling of an election, might be held to palliate a certain amount of irregularity on the part of men sworn to the discharge of a highly-responsible public office. In defending MAHONEY from the charge of intentionally losing his returns, counsel found it necessary to credit his client with an amount of simplicity almost deserving another name. In assailing the evidence for the prosecution, which went to show that the other two had been guilty of a false count of the ballots, the defense rested simply on the facts that the defendants themselves swore to the accuracy of these figures, and that it was impossible for any one but themselves to know whether their reckoning was accurate or not. These men may be subjected to a penalty more or less proportionate to their deserts, but where is the guarantee that the same farce may not be repeated? Even should the present prosecution strike a salutary terror into the breasts of ward politicians, it is not difficult to imagine a case in which a temptation might be presented to such men sufficient to overcome their dread of five hundred dollars fine, and a year in the State Prison,—the extreme legal penalty with which they can be visited. It has been held as proved that the manipulations of MAYO and HANNON changed the result of the Assembly vote, and gave Mr. CULLEN a majority which would otherwise have gone to Mr. AMMERMAN. The contingencies are endless where the vote of a community might turn upon a single district, and so long as officers of election are drawn from the lowest class of politicians, no legal power can shield the ballot-box from contamination.

In other countries the polling-sheriffs, as they are called, are often drawn from the ranks of the legal profession. However neutral a man may be in the struggle which is being carried on in the city where he resides, he is seldom permitted to act as recorder or inspector of parliamentary elections within its bounds. At such periods, the great army of local lawyers are on the move, and a general exodus, and corresponding influx, of the profession take place. We are honorably distinguished by our freedom from the disgraceful election riots of Great Britain, but we might imitate with advantage a system which has secured unquestioned accuracy in the enrolment of votes. Anything would be better than organized frauds, and the Brooklyn revelations will have done good service if they awaken public attention to the necessity for so pressing and so vital a reform.

The Function of Laughter.

Laughter is perhaps the only pleasure that does not weary with repetition, whose edge does not wax dull for the old, and whose enjoyment is limited to no sex or condition. This is, not only because it has no painful reaction, but because it is always new; so that, could some fortunate Greek or Persian have made the sated Eastern potentate sung by BYRON laugh heartily, he might fairly have taken the reward which posterity has always reckoned to have been as illusory as if offered for ropes of sand. And, after all, to raise a laugh requires no supreme effort; rather the reverse, in truth, since a labored jest is worse than none. A certain spontaniety is essential to the appearance of ease, without which the sally gives little pleasure. THEODORE HOOK used, it is said, to con over and prepare his funny things before a dinner party, and we have heard the same alleged of professed wits of our own time. But they who do this, and do it well, are artists of the first water; that is to say, they have the art to conceal art. For ordinary mortals the true felicity of a *bon-mot* must lie in its being unpremeditated. Gen. BUTLER'S celebrated "Shoo Fly!" to his pertinacious tormentor in a late Congressional debate was of this fine order. It was a genuine inspiration. Nothing else would have fitted so neatly into its place. There was just enough of it,—neither too much nor too little. Of that brevity which is the soul of wit, it is one of the choicest instances. The logic of its application was eclipsed by its brilliant irony. And so the laugh went rattling round from Maine to Florida, and from the James to the Sacramento, and Gen. BUTLER'S quickness of retort and the popular negro refrain are embalmed together by the muse of history.

Cynics may say we must have wanted something to laugh at to laugh at that. That is just it. We *do* want something to laugh at, very much indeed. The demand is as clearly defined, and as eager, as can well be conceived. Hence, even the most unconsidered trifles in the way of fun are eagerly snapped up. Not that we wish to be understood as stigmatizing "Shoo Fly" as an unconsidered trifle. In point of fact there is an element about it which enters into the composition of the grandest works of art. This is the element of mystery. No one, not even Gen. BUTLER, can tell what it means. Like the line of rising cliff that shuts out the sea, whose effect is so finely pointed out by RUSKIN, its sharp simplicity hides something unknown and unfathomable beyond. As regards the demand for fun, the explanation lies in a nutshell. Most of us are overworked, and excess of work involves the need of increased play to balance it. An oyster or a browsing ox can get along without much exercitation of the risible faculties. Not so the man whose brain and nervous forces are continually on the strain. In his case the equilibrium is best restored by the flash of wit and the war of laughter, and the analogy this suggests is said by physiologists to be curiously complete. Nature leads the overworked man to seek an atmosphere of mirth as truly as she sends the deer to the salt-lick; and the personal attachment that most people contract for whoever makes them laugh is circumstantial evidence of this wholesome influence. Such comedians, for example, as BURTON and BUCKSTONE are loved by thousands who never know them in private. The popular feeling for DICKENS is another example in point. Artemus Ward, poor fellow, was making unknown friends in hosts at the time of his early death. But these things require no demonstration. What they illustrate is so self-evident as to live in axioms in every language. Laughter and good dinners proverbially answer much the same purpose, and legitimately provoke a common gratitude.

The demand for fun is great, and the supply is not equal to the demand. With all our turn for dry humor, this is especially the case in America. Our people have been too busy so far to get out the fun that is really in them. All acknowledge how good and needful a thing it is, but few even of those who might be able to do so come forward to supply it. The hard pressure of life, the immense amount of serious cares, force us into saturnine grooves from which it is hard to escape. Hence much of our society has had an air of portentous solemnity which, to a humorous person, is in itself ridiculous. We need to inculcate cheerfulness seriously as a fine art, as DE QUINCEY jocularly does murder. Wealth, ingenuity, speculative power and knowledge abound among us, but in our social salad there has never yet been enough of the oil of joy. Hence, perhaps, that lack of mellowness and wholesomeness in our average lives, which EMERSON and other of the most genial of native satirists have pointed out. Like young ANTIOCHUS, with all our strength and prosperity and brilliant future, we have had a secret malady. Let us hope that in laughter, in a fuller and freer insight and appreciation of the whimsical side of life, we may find an enjoyment that it will be neither dangerous nor immoral to cultivate.

Cuba or San Domingo?

It is strange how any man who advocates the recognition of Cuban independence or belligerency, or looks forward to the annexation of that island, can oppose the acquisition of San Domingo. No one can fail to see that the latter is only a step toward the former; and that meanwhile it secures at a cheaper rate many if not all of the advantages promised by the other. Let us consider: Cuba might cost us a war, in which, though we should undoubtedly acquire that island, our commerce would inevitably be attacked by privateers, as it was during the rebellion, and inevitably with the same results. The expense of the war could not be less than hundreds of millions, while San Domingo is offered to us without a war and for a million and a half of money. Cuba has a population of one million five hundred thousand, of whom about half are white, and one-fifth of these of Spanish birth, the latter nearly all males, and bitterly hostile to the creoles, as well as to annexation; of the blacks, two-thirds are slaves. Among these various populations a civil war now rages almost unparalleled in barbarity on both sides. In San Domingo the population does not exceed a hundred thousand, more than two-thirds of whom are either black or colored. In the one case we should have to deal with the mixed races, and might find especial difficulty with those of Latin origin, as well as with those who would then be recently emancipated slaves; in the other case, we find a single race of colored men accustomed to freedom, and anxious to be received by us. The various and numerous populations of Cuba would constitute a new and difficult problem for our statesmen to solve, and doubtless complicate our politics; the few thousand voters whom San Domingo would bring into the Union would be lost in the overwhelming majority of natives of the United States who would rush to the island when once a firmly-established Government and free trade invited the influx of immigration.

Then, too, Cuba offers us no such harbor as Samana. That of Havana, although fine, is not comparable in any respect to the famous port in San Domingo. The one is not more than three or four miles across in any direction; the other is thirty miles deep and ten miles wide; while in location Samana is infinitely preferable for the purposes of the United States. Vessels bound for Central America, the Caribbean Sea, Venezuela, Colombia or the Isthmus, would be obliged to deviate nearly a thousand miles from their course, to coal or repair at Havana, while Samana is directly on their road.

The question is, whether to secure all these great advantages proffered by San Domingo, at a nominal expense, and with the certainty of no serious disadvantages afterward to set them off—or to incur the risk of a war and all its attendant evils and expenses, and subsequently a train of political complications, in order to obtain possession of a territory which has not been offered us, and a large portion of whose inhabitants are known to be intensely opposed to annexation. Cuba may, and doubtless will, eventually come to us, but she is not now ripe for this, nor are we ready to receive her. San Domingo is knocking at our door, and every distant or possible advantage promised by the possession of the one is almost certain to accrue immediately from the acquisition of the other.

The Hydra of the Streets.

Among the swindles by which the citizens of New-York have been fleeced, none has been more gross and shameless than those relating to its pavements, particularly that of Fifth-avenue. That magnificent thoroughfare possessed a firm, level, well-constructed roadway, with which every one was satisfied, and which was in sound and perfect condition. How, in spite of indignant remonstrance, its surface was plastered over with a vile compound, which was worn into holes in a month, forming quagmires of indescribable filthiness in wet weather, is matter of civic history. The dust which blew from it every dry day was destructive to furniture, to upholstery, to carpets and dress, and even to health. The lungs of many unfortunates who were compelled to breathe it were seriously injured. It was only when the residents within its foul influence took active measures against it, and the Board of Health began to use its powers, that the Fiske abomination was scraped off and carried away.

But the troubles of Fifth-avenue are not over yet. The Fiske plaster is gone, and the handsome level pavement remains. But that is not to be for long. A new device of knavery has been invented. The present pavement is to be torn up, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street, and the Stafford pavement substituted, at a cost, we venture to predict, of at least a million of dollars. Can anything be more atrocious or wicked? To satisfy the insatiate greed of corrupt politicians, the City is to be enormously taxed for what it does not require, and against which the residents of the avenue protest. Protestations seem of no avail. The Mayor, it is true, vetoed the resolutions of the Common Council by which the swindle was decreed, but that body has passed them over his veto, and, as if to mark its contempt for the public, has raised the contract price a dollar the square yard. There are no words sufficiently strong by which this act can be reprobated. The only course left the citizens is an appeal to such legal privileges as are still left to this unfortunate City.

There is, however, another chapter of this strange story. The Fiske plaster is now reappearing in a new place. Its filthy nuisance, *débris*, shoveled and scraped from the surface of Fifth-avenue, is being carted into the City Hall Park, and there spread. This would seem incredible, but it is true. And what is to be done? Very soon the Park will be coated with a compound as unfit for a roadway as it is disgusting. The traffic will beat it into a slimy, sticky, odious pulp in wet weather, and every breath of wind will scatter it when dry into every store and office and workshop around, destroying the health and comfort of their occupants, and causing the passers-by to flee as from a pestilence. But the consummation of this evil deed must not be permitted; it is a shame that it should have been begun. The crowds who are attacked by it protest already, and once more the protection of the Board of Health must be invoked in the name of our outraged citizens.

If the Secretary of the Treasury were half as zealous in his efforts to relieve the people by reducing taxation as he is in behalf of a Funding bill which keeps up taxation, makes war upon the banks, and promotes the withdrawal of greenbacks,—the country would appreciate his exertions more highly. Energy in a Secretary is good—persistency in the furtherance of measures demanded by the country is good also. But when these qualities are displayed in a work which confers no immediate benefit, and in opposition to the universal cry of the community for relief, they cease to command admiration or respect. A Funding bill of the kind urged by Mr. BOUTWELL can be dispensed with very well,—at least for the time. But the reduction of taxation is a great want, which neither the Administration nor the Republican Party can afford to disregard. Is Mr. BOUTWELL wedded indissolubly to "my policy?"

The Committee on Cadetships has not effected so much good as we had a right to expect from it. Mr. DEWEES and Mr. WHITTEMORE will think that they have been made the scapegoats for others more guilty than themselves. The Committee began with a great flourish of trumpets, but their music has subsided to the compass of a penny whistle. It will always be suspected that they did not like the look of the discoveries they made, and were anxious to let the whole subject drop—just as if they had been a Committee inquiring into the frauds on the Methodist Book Concern. We should have thought that a body of which Mr. LOGAN is Chairman, would have been more aggressive, but the lion has roared like any nightingale, and members of Congress may go on selling cadetships as before—if they can only prevent anybody seeing them take the money.

Another Council of ladies is being held in Boston, and their deliberations have the advantage of being presided over by Col. HIGGINSON—if a man's advice can ever be deemed an advantage to the other sex. There is this to be said in Col. HIGGINSON'S favor, that he is a greater devotee of unlimited suffrage and all the other points in the programme of the "woman's party" than Miss ANTHONY herself. He is therefore admitted to the Boston Council, notwithstanding certain disqualifications. It is half a pity that he cannot prevail upon his friends to discuss one or two practical questions. At present they are busily occupied with the doctrine of "limitations" in reference to the human mind—a light and agreeable subject, doubtless, but one that has no immediate bearing on the current affairs of life. We commend to Col. HIGGINSON'S attention the doctrine of the Double Procession as being a suitable theme for discussion at an early meeting of his Council.

Mr. ALLISON, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made some very timely remarks in Congress yesterday. He expressed himself in favor of a reduction of taxation, and proceeded to point out one particular injustice of the present tariff. Those engaged in the production of iron in its ruder forms were amply protected—while the vast number of artisans working in iron received no protection whatever. Again, the tariff had increased the cost of iron to ship-builders—a fact only too well known already, but well worth repeating in Congress again and again. The discussion throughout deserves the attention of our readers, and may tempt us to recur to it on a future occasion.

The *World* gives its readers to understand that we have supported Ex-Collector BAILEY in all his proceedings. On the contrary, we have attacked, in no gentle terms, the suspicious zeal which he displayed in his recent prosecutions of whisky dealers. His wholly unjustifiable proceedings against firms of respectability seemed to us to clearly foreshadow his ruin. We did not accuse him of being a defaulter, because there was no reason then to suspect that he was one. A man may be over-officious without being dishonest. It appears that Mr. BAILEY was both. If he could be caught, we should urge his prosecution quite as energetically as the *World*, for integrity among public officers is of more importance than any other consideration. We do not excuse Mr. BAILEY—but if there had been anything like a proper supervision of his accounts, the defalcations now reported never could have occurred. Laxity in public departments is a pretty sure encouragement to dishonesty.

Subsidizing lines of ocean traffic is not a policy on which this country should now embark. We have no money to spare for enterprises, which may be more effectually and more properly aided by methods that do not involve additional taxation. The shipping interest needs succor, undoubtedly. Help it, then, by cheapening the cost of building and running ships. Take off the duties now levied on articles entering into their construction, and let their supplies be drawn from bond. These are practical methods of rendering help, and entail no injustice upon other interests. Then cheapen the cost still more by reducing the burdens of the people, which operate to the detriment of all industry—that of ship-building not excepted.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, it appears, has informed the House of Commons that the Hudson's Bay Company's territory "will soon be entirely given over to the Dominion of Canada." Now let him tell the House how soon that territory, or any portion of it, is likely to "be given over" to the United States. Does he expect that the Dominion, as it at present stands, will last forever—or even survive the present generation?

The Frothingham sect in this City will be very glad, and the general public very sorry, to hear that an effort is to be made to render the Divorce laws of Massachusetts more lax than they now are. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature making separation for five years, even if with the consent of both husband and wife, a cause of divorce. Desertion of three years will answer the same purpose. A Massachusetts paper calls this a "concession to human frailty." It is a concession which may not satisfy the ideas of the sect above referred to, but then, Massachusetts has been rather strict hitherto, and people cannot expect it to go as far as Indiana at one leap. As Indiana divorces have received the sanction of high authority, it is quite clear that any case which was brought to this City under the proposed new law in Massachusetts would be received with shouts of approval.

From the fact that many officers of the Government are underpaid, the *Tribune* draws the conclusion that *all* of them ought to be underpaid. It says that "Gen. SHERMAN is paid $18,780 per year; Chief Justice CHASE $6,500." Well, this is a very clear argument in favor of increasing the Chief Justice's salary. Gen. SHERMAN thinks that retrenchment should begin in the civil service rather than in the army. But does that mean that he wishes to see salaries already too low cut down still lower? Nothing of the kind—we all know that there are many ways of reducing the expenditure for the civil branch of the Government without lopping off any of the Chief Justice's or Vice-President's narrow stipend. The *Tribune* twists Gen. SHERMAN'S words into a sense which they were never designed to bear, and would not have now unless they were read through a distorted medium.

The meeting at Croton Falls of the milk-farmers along the various lines of railway, made a move in the right direction by protesting against the use of brewers' grains and distillers' wash in their dairies. If they can carry out their views and regulate their cows on the good, wholesome diet natural to them, they will give the animals a vast advantage over those of the human race who must have the alcoholic and malt-liquor beverages, and they will also benefit themselves. Grass produces much more and better butter than swill; and in the long run the farmers who are known for the richness and wholesome quality of their milk will have the preference that always follows a good article. People will learn what grass-fed milk is and insist on having it; while even the roguish City dealers themselves would patronize it, if it were only for the reason that its richness would enable it to "stand" a more than ordinary infusion of pump-water.

Perhaps some of our readers have never heard one of the beautiful poems which a member of Congress now and then delivers as a speech, to the amusement of all rational men, and the bewilderment of foolish ones. Mr. JOHNSON, one of the Representatives from California, yesterday, submitted one of these splendid productions of the human intellect to the House. It was a song in praise of wine. It completely eclipses the finest efforts of Dick Swiveller. "The juice of the grape," says Mr. JOHNSON, "makes men love one another." That may be his happy experience in California, but here in New-York we don't often see that particular manifestation. We are more familiar with seeing men put a knife into each other under the exhilarating influence which Mr. JOHNSON praises in such exquisite strains. JACK REYNOLDS is our New-York type of the drunkard—JACK REYNOLDS, who, since he killed a man, has been providentially discovered to be rather weak in his intellect.

Recess of the Illinois Constitutional Convention—What it Has Done.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 17th inst., to meet again April 12. It assembled Dec. 13, and, after a session of twelve days, took a recess until the 5th of January. It has been in session sixty-six working days. The following summary shows the articles passed upon in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Convention, and referred to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, with the date of their passage:

Jan. 24. Article —.—On miners and mining, two sections.
Jan. 24. Preamble adopted.
Jan. 24. Article 1.—Relating to boundaries.
Feb. 5. Article—.—Relating to Illinois and Michigan Canal (Mr. BROWNING'S substitute,) two sections.
Feb. 24. In reference to State, County and municipal indebtedness, two sections.
Feb. 25. Article—.—Relating to military affairs, six sections.
Feb. 25. Article—.—Providing for a system of township organization, two sections.
Feb. 26. Article—.—Relating to roads and highways, one section.
Feb. 28. Article—.—Providing for a system of homestead exemption.
Feb. —. Article —. Executive Department, twenty-eight sections.
March 2. Article —. Legislative Department, forty-four sections.
March 17. Article —. Judiciary Department, forty-nine sections.

Reports (in some cases both majority and minority) from the Committees on Revenue, Right of Suffrage, Electoral and Representative Reform, Miscellaneous Corporations, Counties, Federal Relations, Future Amendments, &c., are yet pending and undisposed of, while the Committees on Bill of Rights and Schedule have not yet presented their reports.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Frothingham, U. S. N.

Paymaster THOS. L. TULLOCK, Jr., who was lost in the *Oneida*, wrote as follows from Nagasaki, Japan, June 4, 1869, of Surgeon FROTHINGHAM, who also went down with that ill-fated ship:

"When the small-pox was prevalent on shipboard at Hioga, the cases were very virulent and fatal. A house was hired on shore, and our estimable Assistant-Surgeon occupied it, and all sick with the infectious disease were sent to him. As soon as a man complained, he was bundled off to the hospital, as the house was called. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, a graduate of a college, and medical university, an excellent young man, of good ability and skill, and most gratifying prospects, shut himself up with these sick men and tended them faithfully for about forty days at the imminent peril of his life. He was of course shunned by every one and virtually quarantined during the length of time the epidemic lasted. I have frequently witnessed in other surgeons the same courage and fidelity to duty, particularly when the yellow fever prevailed in our Gulf squadron during the rebellion."

Obituary.

Information received recently from Brazil gives intelligence of the death of MARCUS WILLIAMS, a well-known citizen of Newark, at Maranham, on the 15th of February. Since the year 1844 Mr. WILLIAMS has been a traveler and explorer of no little celebrity, having performed some of the most dangerous journeys through the mountains of South America. A few years ago he took a contract for supplying the City of Maranham with gas, a work which compelled the importation of a large quantity of machinery, and which was carried out to the satisfaction of the officers of the city and to the profit of the contractor. Mr. WILLIAMS had a large number of friends in Newark, by whom his loss will be deplored.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND LAFAYETTE.

The steam-ship *China*, from Liverpool March 12 and Queenstown March 13, and the *Lafayette*, from Havre March 10 and Brest March 12, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later by three days than that already at hand by the *Manhattan*. Capt. ROUSSEAU of the *Lafayette* is entitled to thanks for late Continental papers.

The Count DE CHAMPAGNY had been inducted into the chair of the French Academy, vacated by the death of M. BERRYER.

Mr. BERKELEY, who represented Bristol in Parliament for thirty-three years, had died at his residence in London, aged seventy-six. Mr. BERKELEY's death created quite a stir in political circles. The supporters of Mr. HODGSON and Mr. ROBINSON met at once, and agreed to suspend all meetings until after the funeral.

The Princess FREDERICK of Holland was at Cannes in a very dangerous state of health. She is sixty-two years of age, sister of the King of Prussia; she has had by her marriage with the Prince two daughters, one Queen of Sweden, and the other the Princess WILLIAM DE WIED.

The *Français* announces that Minister BUFFET has taken a strong measure. He had ordered the Commissary of Police, at the Bourse, to seize all the circulars issued by the Turkish Railway Company, as well as all the books of the speculators who dealt in the bonds. This is in virtue of the law against lotteries.

The Parisian Press had lost one of its most respectable members—M. HENRI DE RIANCEY, editor of the *Union*. His opinions were Legitimist and clerical, but though his views were very extreme he was ever a fair, upright and courteous opponent. In his own party his consistency and talent made him an idol, and a unanimous feeling of regret was expressed at his untimely death. M. DE RIANCEY was only fifty-three.

"The question of the institution of judges of the Jewish religion," says the *Volkszeitung* of Berlin, "is definitively settled. The last number of the organ of the Minister of Justice publishes the appointment of two Jews, MM. LUNGE and SALOMON, as Judges at Breslau."

The Austrian Minister of War had ordered a prosecution against Col. SHROEDER, Chief of the Engineers in Dalmatia, for having published, in the *Military Gazette*, an article entitled "News from the Austrian Caucasus," in which the writer exposes the mistakes made by the War Office in that campaign.

L'Histoire states that on March 8, a column, composed of eight hundred conscripts of the Twentieth Arrondissement, in Paris, marched up to the office of *La Marseillaise*, bearing at their head a tricolored flag hung with crape. After an interval spent in singing the quasi national air "La Marseillaise," the conscripts marched off to the quarters prepared for them. Another band, composed of about one hundred conscripts, traversed the Rue du Temple singing the "Chant du Départ."

The announcement that Mr. DICKENS had an interview with Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, gave rise to a rumor that some special distinction was about to be conferred upon the great novelist. The *Daily Telegraph* says there is no foundation for the report. The invitation to the palace, it adds, was one of those acts of homage to genius which in this country take the place of the stars and ribands and other honors which continental sovereigns so freely confer upon men of letters and artists.

A Conservative banquet had been given in London on March 10. Mr. R. N. FOWLER, M. P., presided. A letter from Mr. DISRAELI, expressing regret at his inability to attend the reunion, was read at the outset of the proceedings. It was ended with the following words: "Parliament can invest the people with the franchise, but, after all, its practical enjoyment depends on their own vigilance and energy. The elector who is not registered is only theoretically free. With perseverance and determination—qualities which in these critical times ought not to be wanting—the constituencies of the City of London and the rest of the metropolis may place themselves in the proud position of the great towns of the North, and, like them, vindicate English interests and English feeling."

A large proportion of the 400 or 500 persons who were arrested in St. Petersburg in January for complicity in a socialist conspiracy had been released from custody, most of them being previously required to sign a paper binding themselves to leave the locality where the investigations of the commission are being carried on. 105, including some officers of the army, still remained in custody. In consequence of the continued machinations of the socialist party, the Minister of the Interior had ordered that the Imperial ukase of the 19th of February, 1863, which proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs, be distributed throughout each province of the Empire. 60,000 copies of the ukase had been printed for the purpose.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Irish Land Bill—Education—Retrenchment and Economy—The Medical Profession—American Topics—Latest Scandals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

The long debate preceding the second reading of the Irish Land bill will not much interest you. The whole matter has been so thoroughly discussed the past year in speeches, pamphlets and newspapers that not one fresh word can be said about it. The House is satisfied with the principle of the bill, and though a motion was made to throw it out—that is, that it be read a second time this day six months—it was only an orderly formality. The bill will be amended in certain points, in committee, and pass. After what was done last session to satisfy Ireland, the Government will not hesitate to do whatever justice and the largest expediency may require. The presence and speech of Mr. DISRAELI last night gave some animation to the close of the debate, but a division with 11 against 442 was ridiculous.

EDUCATION.

The Education bill is likely to prove a greater difficulty. American statesmen are interviewed, English ones are deputationed. Mr. GLADSTONE has this week received, I presume, the largest deputation ever admitted to an audience by a Prime Minister. Four hundred delegates of ninety-six branches of the Education League crowded into his dingy offices in Downing-street, and there he stood behind his table, with Earl DE GREY on one side looking bored, and Mr. FORSTER on the other, firm and patient, listening for one mortal hour to the speeches of the gentlemen selected to present the different points on which the League differs from the Government in regard to the education of the people.

And these gentlemen were not opponents of Mr. GLADSTONE, but his enthusiastic supporters. When he entered the room they made it tremble with their plaudits; when the speakers complimented him, as they did in the outspoken English fashion, they responded with hearty English cheers. It would have been difficult to pack more admiration, or to have made more noise in the First Lord's reception-room. You may judge of the importance of the delegation from the fact that it contained thirty members of Parliament, numbers of Non-Conformist ministers, a few Anglican clergymen, thirteen mayors, and many gentlemen bearing civic and academic honors, but almost none of the hereditary nobility. For them you must go to the other society—the National Education Union, which includes most of the Peers, temporal and spiritual.

The objections to the bill urged upon the Ministry were the year's delay before it can go into operation—a year of bitter contest and wasteful expenditure; the permissive element, which would enable each denomination that had a majority in any locality to rate the others for its support; the fee system, which would place a stigma upon those unable to pay. The League wants a free, compulsory, unsectarian education; and would rather defeat the present bill than have it pass with its objectionable features. On the other hand, the Church of England and the Catholics are satisfied with the bill as it is. It would have education where it is now, but with a much fuller support, in four-fifths of the districts, that is, in the hands of the squires and the clergy, while in the greater part of Ireland it would be under the charge of the priests, and to this, in both cases, the great body of dissenters and secularists have the most decided objections. They would not, I believe, very strongly object to Methodist or Baptist schools, where these were in a strong majority, but they have no faith at all in Anglican or Roman Catholic ones. But men must grant the rights of others to secure their own; and one reason why a minority is more likely to be right than a majority, is because it is obliged to protect against oppression and injustice, which a naturally selfish majority is too prone to exercise. Many political measures could be best settled on the principle of a Dutch auction—by letting the smallest number of votes carry it. If English legislation for the last three hundred years were examined by perfectly impartial philosophers, it would be found that the minorities in Parliament were right four times in five. This is confessed in respect to Ireland, and to a considerable extent, in regard to England, in the present reform movements. If you ask why the minority is not right now I cannot answer you.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

The Government is very strong now with its measures of retrenchment and economy. Mr. LOWE is jubilant over his surplus, but will not spoil the sensation of the Budget night by any hint of its amount, or what he intends to do with it. The brewers have been to him to remove the tax on beer or to make it larger. It is now threepence a barrel, and there is no way of dividing such a small sum so as to get it from the consumers. If it were five shillings a barrel it might be managed. Then the farmers are urgent to have the malt tax removed. They want to be able to make their own malt, and feed it to their cattle. Now it is a high misdemeanor for any man but a licensed maltster to allow barley to sprout, and every bushel must pay its tax. Of malt consumed in this country in the form of beer and whisky, aside from export, there was, in 1867, 46,880,000 bushels. Each bushel makes on an average eighteen gallons of beer; in 1867, 843,840,000 gallons, which, at one shilling a gallon, the average price, comes to £42,192,000—say $211,000,000. So much food spoiled for drink; then you must count also the hops and the wasted labor; and then the mischief is only at its beginning. The annual tax on beer is about $35,000,000, but the whole cost and all its evil consequences may be considered a form of taxation.

The estimates of the year show a saving of several millions—something like two million pounds on the navy, and nearly as much on the army, with increased efficiency of both. For many years the Government dockyards have been very expensive, and very corrupt and wasteful. Send a ship off to the Pacific and she got on for years with little cost for repairs. Once at home and there was a continual and very expensive tinkering. Hundreds of workmen have been discharged—hundreds of officers and clerks in all departments turned out to grass. The workmen have had some small compensations or been helped to emigrate; the clerks and officials have been well provided for. There is a good deal of grumbling. The army officers intend to carry their remonstrances to the foot of the throne; but Mr. LOWE, whom Mr. DISRAELI called "an inspired school-boy," likes nothing better than a chance to snub malcontents. The purchase system in the army is to be modified, not abolished, and in future there are to be no Ensigns—only Lieutenants. Flags are out of fashion, and no one is needed to carry them.

If an officer, heretofore, say a Lieutenant-Colonel, wished to leave the army he received from the Government the sum of £4,500, which was levied upon each grade advanced by his retirement. The Major succeeding him paid £1,300; Captain, £1,400; Lieutenant, £1,100; Ensign, £250, and the new Ensign £450. Now a young man appointed junior Lieutenant will pay £450, but no more until he is Captain, when he will have to pay £1,350. You expel members of Congress for selling army appointments—here the Government regulates what every officer is to pay for his first commission, and for each grade, in advance. Those who have plenty of money can go up rapidly, and become Generals in no time; those who cannot raise the funds may grow gray as Lieutenants. Patriotism is a luxury, and a man who wants to serve his country in a conspicuous fashion, either in Parliament, or the military or civil service, must pay for it. Honor, rank, position, being what men covet most, and this being a commercial country, they have their price.

The military force of this country in 1848 was estimated at 5,000 men and fifteen pieces of artillery for coast defense. It is now 86,225 regular troops, 23,000 reserves, and 250,000 militia and volunteers. The army has been reduced 24,000. The navy is considered at the highest point of efficiency, and very much an overmatch for that of any other country.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Among the deputations which have harassed the much-enduring Home Secretary this week, was one of doctors, who are agitating for a reform in the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of medical practitioners. It has been supposed that American Governments were somewhat lax in this respect, and American diplomas are not in much favor in England, but I cannot see that the old country has any advantage over the new as to medical qualifications or requirements.

Mr. GRANGER informed Mr. BRUCE that there are a large number of men practicing in all parts of the country without any sort of legal qualification, while many persons are buried without a legal certificate. There are in the United Kingdom no less than nineteen bodies which can license men to practise medicine. There has been a medical council in existence about eleven years, but it seems to have done very little. The Government examinations for appointments as surgeons in the army and navy give some idea of the state of medical education. In 1865, of those who applied and who were already legally qualified, forty-seven in every hundred were rejected as incompetent. Since that time, as the Government requirements were better understood, there have been fewer rejections. One of the examiners says that sooner than leave soldiers and sailors to many of the diplomaed applicants, he would have left them without any doctors at all. Of late, great numbers of medical students have avoided the examinations at Apothecaries' Hall, by getting diplomas, generally at Edinburgh, and in a discussion in the Medical Council the other day, Sir D. CORRIGAN, of Dublin, openly accused D. A. WOOD, a Scottish member, of being "the representative of a body that sold one thousand licenses a year at £10 each, and so made £10,000 a year." And these practitioners are admitted to the honors of the higher grade of the profession, ranking as physicians, while better qualified men only rank as surgeons or general practitioners. The surgeon and medical man is simply a Mister; the Scotch graduate is an M. D., and can be called in consultations, and even presented at Court, and permitted to pay his homage to the Queen's Majesty.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A communication in the *Times* on the "Decay of American Shipping" may be of some comfort to whom it may concern. The writer, a large purchaser of American ships during the war, says he lost heavily by the operation, and that the Americans could have bought back at a large profit. Then iron has so taken the place of wood, and steam of sailing vessels, that English ship-owners would be glad to get rid of their wooden ships at almost any price, and would pay all the damage caused by the *Alabama*, if they could only get as good a market for them as they gave the Americans. Protection, he thinks, has done them far more damage than hostile cruisers.

My idea is that, other things being equal, the price of food is the measure of the cost of all production. Now, America is a food-exporting country, sending at this time more wheat to England than any other. It ought, therefore, to be able to make everything, from ships to needles, cheaper than any food-importing country. With food, coal and iron enough, it is easy to import all the labor that is wanted. Cheap food makes cheap labor, and cheap labor should make everything cheap which it produces. But if high prices are any comfort, of course they must be maintained.

Here, for instance, is what cheap labor with ingenuity and taste will do. The Government has at the India Office a collection of Hindoo textile fabrics so superior to anything made here that they are preparing books of specimens for the education of all the manufacturing towns in England. The Indian goods are declared to be not only of remarkable durability but of altogether unrivaled beauty, alike in color and forms of decoration.

LATEST SCANDALS.

Lady MORDAUNT's portrait is advertised in the *Times*, with autograph, 1s.; [illegible] highly-colored, in morocco case, one guinea. Sir CHARLES' photograph, and those of the royal and noble personages connected with the late trial, are also in demand. Sir CHARLES has successfully applied for a hearing of an application for a trial for divorce, in spite of his wife's insanity. So we may have the whole case over again.

The Marquis of Waterford scandal is also to be brought into the Divorce Court for a full investigation. A decree *nisi* was granted some time ago without opposition; but now the friends of the Marquis mean to set aside the divorce, to make it impossible for him to fulfill his promise to marry the lady, pretending that her husband knew all about it. English morality is getting some hard jolts.

And here is another scandal in high life. Lady BLANCHE NOEL, eldest daughter of the Earl of GAINSBOROUGH, has eloped and married a musician, an organist—one Mr. MURPHY; doubtless an Irishman. Lady BLANCHE is twenty-five years of age: Mr. MURPHY, the organist, who has been in the employment of the noble Earl, at Exton House, Rutlandshire, and who I presume was Lady BLANCHE's music master, is twenty-two. They are all Roman Catholics. Lady BLANCHE came to London to be married; the Earl followed her, and obdurately refused his consent. They were married notwithstanding, on Sunday last, at the pretty and very fashionable Catholic Chapel in Cadogan-place, Chelsea, where the seats are inscribed with the names of a considerable portion of the Catholic peerage. You remember what a foolish row Dr. JOHNSON made when his friend Mrs. THRALE, a brewer's widow, married a musician—an excellent and accomplished man, who made her a good husband. The prejudice against musicians is quite as strong now, I believe, as in the days of GEORGE III. So you can imagine the consternation when an Earl's daughter becomes Mrs. MURPHY.

MONADNOCK.

ROME.

The Latest Article Concerning Infallibility.

The article relating to infallibility (an additional article of the *Schema* distributed on the 7th inst.) is drawn up in the following terms:

"Chapter to be added to the decree upon the Primacy of the Roman Pontiff, to the effect that the Roman Pontiff cannot err in the definition of matters of faith or morals.

The Holy Roman Church possesses the supreme and complete primacy and principality over the Universal Catholic Church, which it verily and humbly acknowledges to have received with the plenitude of the power of the Lord himself in the person of St. Peter, the Prince of Apostles, of whom the Roman Pontiff is the successor.

And as, above all things, it behooves it to make clear the truth of the faith, all questions which may arise upon matters of faith must be determined by its judgment, seeing that otherwise the words of the Lord Jesus Christ (*Tu es Petrus*, &c.) would be disregarded.

That which has been set forth upon this point has been proved by the results as in the Apostolic See, the Catholic religion has always been preserved immaculate, and its doctrine has always been maintained at its fullest (*celebrata*).

Consequently, we inculcate, with the concurrence of the Holy Council, and we define as a dogma of faith, that, thanks to the Divine assistance, it is that the Roman Pontiff, of whom it was said in the person of St. Peter by our same Lord Jesus Christ, 'I have prayed for thee,' &c., cannot err when, acting in his quality as supreme teacher of all Christians, he defines what the Universal Church must hold in matters of faith and morals, and that the prerogative of inerrancy or infallibility extends over the same matters to which the infallibility of the Church is applicable. But if any one should dare—which may God forbid!—to controvert our present definition, let him know that he departs from the truth of the faith."

France in the Council.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states, upon the authority of its correspondent at Rome, that upon receiving from Cardinal ANTONELLI a copy of the dispatch from Count DARU, claiming for France the right of being represented in the Council by an Ambassador, the Pope summoned a meeting of the chief members of the Sacred College, including the five Presidents of the Conciliar Congregations, in order to elicit their views as to the answer to be returned to the Court of France. The correspondent adds that he is in a position to affirm that the assembly unanimously approved the admission of a French Ambassador. The Pope even declared that it had been his desire that the Catholic Powers should be represented at the Council, and that in the original plan of arrangement of the Basilica places in proximity to the Bench of Cardinals had been reserved for the representatives of the Powers, and that these places were only omitted from the second plan after it had been ascertained that the Powers would not send representatives. The same journal publishes a telegram from Rome, dated March 10, stating that the reply of the Pontifical Court to the last dispatch of Count DARU had just been dispatched to Paris, where it would be handed by Monsignor CHIGI to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Pope readily accedes to the desire of the French Court to be presented at the Council. The Papal Nuncio is also charged with the assurance that the representative of France will be received with all the consideration due to the nation he represents.

FRANCE.

M. Emile Ollivier and Representative Government.

At a dinner given on March 7 by the Marquis D'ANDELARRE to the members of the Right and Left Centers of the Corps Legislatif, M. EMILE OLLIVIER replied to the toast of "The Imperial Family and the Liberal Cabinet of Jan. 2," and said he desired the constant and closest union between the members of both Centers of the Chamber and of the Government with them. "Our strength," said M. OLLIVIER, "consists in this, that we are not installed in office by a stroke of chance or a caprice of fortune. We are the result of a powerful effort of the country and the will of the Chamber. Our partisans are neither courtiers nor flatterers; they are the friends of former days, the comrades in our contests; and the new friends who have joined us have not done so because of our sudden elevation, but to render homage to a long persistence in the same principles and to assist in procuring the triumph of our cause. And is not that cause a worthy one? The peaceful establishment of liberty, the foundation by Democracy of a national dynasty—with such a noble object in view, who could refuse to forego his personal prepossessions, his dislikes, and his hesitations, who could feel any other ambition than for sharing in the common work? Be assured that in the patriotic army we lead there will be equal glory for the simple soldiers as for the chiefs. The latter enjoy special privileges only because they receive the heaviest blows. Confidence! Continue to us your support, and do not allow yourselves to be dismayed by the faults that we have committed, nor by those which certainly we shall commit. The errors of political men are the black sheep which the ancients sacrificed only to destroy. While supporting us, point out our failings to us. And, if sometimes, overborne by the weight of affairs and by anxieties, we receive you with impatience or with somewhat of irritation, do not be discouraged. Insist. Do as the surgeon who places his hand upon the wound, despite the cries of the patient, in order to apply the treatment which will lead to cure. Be friendly toward each other, and be confident. Notwithstanding difficulties, notwithstanding unforeseen accidents, I tell you we shall conquer." This speech was received with loud cheers by the audience, which included all the members of the Left Center and the eighteen Deputies forming the Executive Commission of the Right Center.

VENEZUELA.

Porto Cabello in a State of Siege—The City Without Water—Successes of the Insurgents—President Monagas with Troops to Attack Barquisemeto—Surrounding of Laguayra.

PORTO CABELLO, Wednesday, March 91, 1870.

The city is in great alarm, for the insurgents, it is expected, will take it when they choose. Affairs are in a much worse state than at my last, the insurgents having succeeded in nearly all their movements against the Government troops, and freely confident of overthrowing MONAGAS in a very short time. The President, at last accounts, was on his way to Coro in the war steamer *Bolivar* with 800 men, but he had met with ill success thus far in his efforts to suppress the rebellion. His intention was to reinforce the troops at Coro and from thence to march against the insurgent army at Barquisemeto and San Felipe, but while going by sea to Coro the rebels moved by land to this vicinity, and are now actively besieging this place, which is entirely at their mercy. They have possession of all the approaches and allow nothing to pass. No mails or communication have been had with Valencia or the interior for the past twelve days. They have cut off the water main by which the city is supplied from the river San Estevan, and there is none to be had except from the old wells. Skirmishes take place in the suburbs daily between the [illegible] who usually retire to the mountains. Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, the prominent leader in this revolution, and the candidate for the Presidency, has landed at the coast of Curamichate, from Curacoa, whence he was ordered away by the King of Holland, and he is said to be now at San Felipe with a force of insurgents under his command. He has issued a proclamation in relation to the demands of the revolutionists upon the Monagas Government, the particulars of which have not yet come to hand.

Laguayra and Caracas are in imminent danger of capture; the revolutionists are in large force in the immediate vicinity of these places, and nearly or quite surrounding them. They have seven hundred troops at Macuto, a few miles from Laguayra, and one thousand more at Curriaca. Gen. SALAZAR is operating at Guigue. The other steamer of the Government, the *Federacion*, has been ordered to Barcelona to assist in the operations against the rebels at that place.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 24.

The following measures were reported:

The bill relative to the Supreme Court under the new judiciary article of the Constitution; resolutions of the Canal Board in favor of reducing tolls fifty per cent. below the rates of 1852—special order for Wednesday next; the ordinary Canal Repair Appropriation bill; the bill relative to the Board of Assessors, Brooklyn.

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

Mr. GENET attempted to introduce an act to prevent fraudulent voting.

Mr. TWEED objected.

Mr. GENET said he was not surprised that that Senator objected.

The PRESIDENT—(Interrupting)—Debate is out of order, objection being made the bill cannot be introduced.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Mr. M. NORTON moved to recommit the bill providing for the election of Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn, to the Judiciary Committee to give the minority a hearing.

Mr. CREAMER—I am glad that the subject of this bill has come up now, even in this form, because it gives an opportunity of calling the attention of Senators to the crying necessity that exists in the City of New-York for a new election law. The abuses that have for some years prevailed at elections in that City absolutely demand some action of this Legislature, and I trust that any Committee of this body to which the matter may be referred will not hesitate to report at an early day such a bill as will reach the evils complained of and that we shall not adjourn without perfecting and passing it. We have there now a system of appointing Inspectors of Election that is a disgrace to our Republican form of government. We have a system of hob-nobbing between Republicans so-called, and Democrats so-called, that has destroyed to a great extent every vestige of the Republican form of government and the liberty under it that formerly prevailed there.

We have a system which, if it be perpetuated, will enable the people who appoint and manipulate the Inspectors of Election, not only to still control the city and plunder its treasury, but also to control the Legislature of the State, as they have done in years past. Sir, the monopoly that at present controls the appointment of the Inspectors of Election in New-York is most monstrous and tyrannical; it is a new species of logrolling that has never existed in any form of government; a system under which men of the two great political parties of this country are ready to sacrifice whatever little principle they ever had to meet in common cause for common plunder; a system where so-called Democrats are willing to lie down in the dirt with so-called Republicans, each gang betraying their party for the time being for the sake of plunder. Surely such a system calls loudly for some action on the part of this Legislature to relieve the people of New-York, and the people of the entire State, from the outrage and oppression in this respect under which they suffer.

I know that these abuses have existed for a long time, and I have felt that it was my duty and that of my colleagues to call attention to them when an opportunity should present itself. I know that a determined effort will be made by this gang of public robbers who have heretofore controled the City of New-York, and the Legislature and other departments of the Government, to defeat any action calculated to disturb them. I know that they will fight hard against any law calculated to protect the purity of the ballot-box, because they exist only by fraud.

Give us a fair election law in New-York and you need not give us any new charter; we will be satisfied with the charter we have. Give the people of our City the chance to have their votes fairly received and counted, and they will right the wrongs they now suffer, and of which they so bitterly complain. But for Heaven's sake do not perpetuate the present system of appointing these Inspectors of Election. Do not continue that system which has made the City of New-York a disgrace to the country and the by-word and laughing-stock of those who sneer at Republican government.

Do something here to help us, who have made every sacrifice in this cause—who have braved this tyranny right in its den, and are ready to take the consequences—do something to help us to protect the purity of the ballot-box, and to give to the people of the first city of this country the right to elect their own officers of election. As I have said, efforts will be made, perhaps successfully for another year, to defeat a bill of this character, but they cannot succeed much longer. Perhaps it is not proper to propose to put amendments in relation to our City upon a bill which applies only to the City of Brooklyn; but we from New-York, who desire the reform of these abuses, must take every opportunity that is afforded to bring this most important subject to the attention of the Legislature; and I trust that all other legislation will in a manner cease until laws are passed that will protect the purity of the ballot-box, and give the people of New-York in fact, what they have now only in name, a republican form of government.

Sir, what a farce it is for us to sit here creating corporations and charters, and passing bills day after day to perfect the various departments of our Government, when the very foundation stone of a Republican Government is rotten to the core! What a farce it is for us to sit here and legislate as Representatives in a Republican Government, when the election system upon which such a Government rests has been undermined and is as corrupt as hell!

What a farce it is for us to sit here claiming to be part of a Republican State Government, when there are in this Legislature men who, perhaps, with a fair vote and a fair count would never have appeared here. I ask that immediately before they attend to any other legislation, the Committee will take action upon this important subject, so that we may perfect and pass a bill that will relieve the people from the tyrannical yoke that oppresses them, and from that power which stealthily seeks to control and has actually in part this year controled the Legislature of this State.

Mr. BOWEN—I desire to ask the Senator from the Sixth, what is the present system of appointing or electing these Election Inspectors?

Mr. CREAMER—They are appointed by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, which is made up of four gentlemen whose politics—the politics of some of them at least—it would be impossible to describe.

The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was adopted.

POLICE COMMISSIONER SMITH.

Mr. GENET offered a resolution reciting that, whereas the Metropolitan Police law prohibits a member of the Commission holding any other office, therefore, if the Assembly concur, the office of Police Commissioner now held by HENRY SMITH, in violation to the statutes of the State, be and is declared vacant; also, that the two Houses, on the 6th of April, go into joint session to elect a Police Commissioner in place of said HENRY SMITH. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

The bill incorporating the Staten Island Bridge Company was passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. After a short session the doors were opened and the Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ o'clock. The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Relative to Fordham and Pelham avenues; amending the charter of the village of White Plains; approving the action of the Commissioners locating an Industrial Reformatory Prison at Elmira; amending the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; incorporating the Manhattan Market Company of New-York; continuing in force the laws of 1867 relative to State Prisons as to salaries of the officers thereof; providing for paying the principal and establishing and maintaining an institution for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Peabody National Benefit Company of New-York; incorporating the Oriole Club of New-York; changing the name of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New-York; granting powers to directors of corporations to correct certain informalities; authorizing the Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn to raise moneys for the support of Brooklyn dispensaries; extending the time for collecting taxes in West Farms; vesting corporate powers of the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association of New-York in the Board of Directors; relative to the publication of Session laws; to improve Franklin-avenue in Flatbush; to improve Fourth and Second avenues in New-Utrecht.

The House then took a recess until 1½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FREAR reported the Brooklyn Police bill; Mr. JACOBS asked that the bill be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. ALVORD objected on the ground that he had serious doubts whether the Metropolitan Police District will be abolished this session; and besides he knew of no reason why Brooklyn should have more consideration than any other locality.

Mr. JACOBS asked if he objected on behalf of his party or of his locality.

Mr. ALVORD replied that it was not for his party.

Mr. JACOBS then appealed to his sense of justice to give Brooklyn a hearing here. That city had come here asking to be released from the Metropolitan District. A bill making that provision was here, and if it was to be defeated let it be defeated at the earliest moment.

Mr. HUSTED said this House had refused to abolish the Metropolitan Police District, and he [illegible]

Mr. JACOBS did not believe the gentleman (Mr. HUSTED) was authorized to speak for the majority of this House, and he was assuming too much when he assumed to be the leader of the majority here.

Mr. JACOBS spoke at some length as to the action of the majority of this House taking the position attributed to it.

Mr. MADDOX differed from his colleague (Mr. JACOBS.) If the Metropolitan Police District was to be abolished, then the citizens of Brooklyn would like some such bill as this; but if the district is to be maintained, a large majority of the citizens were opposed to this bill.

A motion to make the bill a special order for to-morrow was lost by 63 to 45, not two-thirds.

The Assembly adjourned.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The International Race—Terms Decided on.

A meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held last evening at Delmonico's for the purpose of determining the conditions upon which Mr. ASHBURY, the owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, should compete for the possession of the cup won by the *America*. The question immediately under consideration was whether the New-York Yacht Club should choose one vessel to race Mr. ASHBURY's yacht *Cambria*, or whether, as the *America* had defeated the whole squadron of the Royal Yacht Club, Mr. ASHBURY should not be compelled to enter the contest against the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club. The matter was felt to be one of grave importance, and the attendance of the members who take an interest in the international race was in consequence very large, and all present manifested the greatest interest in the discussion. Commodore STEBBINS presided, and Mr. MORTON acted as Secretary. The owners of all the well-known New-York yachts were present. Several of the members present took part in the discussion, but the principal speakers were Commodore STEBBINS, Mr. SCHUYLER, Chairman of the Committee formerly appointed to arrange the terms for the race with MR. ASHBURY, and Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL. Some contended that it was not fair or reasonable to expect Mr. ASHBURY to enter his yacht against the whole New-York Yacht Club, and urged that it was as preposterous as to expect TOM SAYERS to fight all the prize-fighters in the United States. This comparison caused much laughter. On the other hand it was urged that the *America* had won the cup against the whole Royal Yacht Club, and it was only fair to ask Mr. ASHBURY to race on the same terms. However, it resolved itself into a point of honor, as to whether the Committee had committed themselves to select one yacht from the New-York Yacht Club to race Mr. ASHBURY for the possession of the cup. It was contended that this would give the English yacht a great advantage over the terms on which the *America* had won the cup, and besides that, such a race would not determine the grand question at issue, namely, the relative superiority of the English and American styles of naval architecture. It was finally determined that the New-York Yacht Club was in no way bound by the correspondence which had taken place with Mr. ATHBURY, and on a vote being taken it was decided, by a majority of 18 to 1, that the *Cambria* should compete with all the schooner yachts of the New-York Yacht Club whose owners wished to enter them for the race.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, March 24, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Eight first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-second-street, 355 feet west of Second-avenue, 18.9 by 48, basement and three stories; JOHN and G. BUDDELL, owners.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-seventh-street, 104 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 68, three stories and attic; GEORGE OPDYKE, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-seventh-street, 270 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 24.3 by 55, basement and four stories; JOHN PAEPPLER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 135 feet east of Second-avenue, 17.6 by 40, basement and two stories; HENDERSON & MANSON, owners.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 170 feet east of First-avenue, 18.5 by 35, basement and two stories; B. A. MCCHRISTIE, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 294 feet east of First-avenue, 20 by 40, basement and two stories; JOHN ORR, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 195 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 100, four stories; PATRICK DUGGIN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 222 West Seventeenth-street, 25 by 51, four stories; JOHN H. WEEKS, owner.

One tenement-house, Nos. 109 and 109½ Broome-street, 25 by 58, five stories; —— BELZENDORF, owner.

One tenement-house, south-west corner of Delancey and Suffolk streets, 25 by 62, five stories; JACOB HEMLIN, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 55; three stories; FREDERICK SCHUMACHER, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-first-street, 275 feet west of Tenth-avenue, (rear,) 25 by 35, three stories; JOHN BEZOLD, owner.

One store and dwelling, east side of Second-avenue, 23 feet north of Eighty-fifth-street, 23.2 by 50, four stories; F. J. SCHWEDER, owner.

One store and dwelling, No. 262 West Thirty-third-street, 20 by 48, four stories; LEONHARD ZEH, owner.

One shop and dwelling, No. 160 East Thirty-first-street, 25 by 22, two stories; MCARDLE & BROTHERS, owners.

One warehouse, Nos. 502, 504 and 506 Washington-street, 62 by 100 and 97, three stories; CHARLES OLMSTEAD, owner.

One factory, east side of Lexington-avenue, Forty-first to Forty-second-street, 197 by 40 and 10, six stories; JAMES H. INGERSOLL, owner.

One shop, No. 561 Washington-street, 23 by 53, two stories; J. D. FOREMAN, owner.

One shop, No. 183 Eldridge-street, 22 by 52, three stories; E. SNIFFIN, owner.

One shop, No. 380 West Fifty-second-street, (rear,) 25 by 58, three stories; MORRIS EMLICH, owner.

One stable, Nos. 136 and 138 East Fifty-first-street, 40 by 75, two stories; PHILIP WICKS, owner.

One stable, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 170 feet east of First-avenue, (rear,) 25 by 13.4, two stories; B. A. MCCHRISTIE, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One stable, south south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 105 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 20x33, two stories; GEORGE RICHMOND, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	34
Brown-stone fronts	10
Brick fronts	23
Frame buildings	1
First-class dwellings	15
Second-class dwellings	1
Tenements	7
Stores and shops and dwellings	3
Ware-house and factory (each)	1
Shops	3
Stables	3

The Midland Railway—Meeting at the Produce Exchange Yesterday.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the Midland Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange, Mr. A. E. MASTERS in the chair.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to countenance an application on the part of the directors of the road for $1,500,000, in order to perfect the grade specially in Sullivan and Delaware Counties, as the value of the road had become apparent. A motion prevailed that the application to the Legislature be for a loan, and one to fix the interest at ten per cent. was lost. Another to limit the loan to $1,500,000 was carried. After some discussion the following resolution was decided on:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Exchange the appropriation by the Legislature of $1,500,000 and no more, as a loan to the Midland Railroad Company to hasten the early completion of said road would be at once a wise and judicious measure, and one to which the counties for which it is specifically designed, have some just claim from having been taxed for former internal improvements which have been of little if any direct benefit to them; Provided always, that the Company give ample security for the money advanced and the payment of the principal before the expiration of twenty years from date of advance; as also for the annual payment of interest on the loan at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Mr. GEORGE MEGRATH offered a resolution that a further appropriation be made of $5,000,000 to drain the Jersey flats for sanitary and harbor purposes; and on behalf of the Erie Railroad a further one of $2,000,000 to enable that Company to pay its arrearages of dividends. These were ruled out of order, and the meeting adjourned.

Suicide by a German.

MICHAEL NAU, of No. 45 Bayard-street, heard a shot last evening in an attic room occupied by a lodger named WM. LEADBECK. Before he could reach the room another shot was fired. The Sixth Ward Police were then notified, when Serg't. BYRNES and Detective WOODBRIDGE proceeded to the premises and made an investigation. They found LEUDBECK lying on the floor of his room, quite dead, he having deliberately shot himself through the heart. A six-barreled pepper-box pistol was found near the body. It appears that the deceased was a native of Germany, aged twenty-eight, and had been out of work for some time. He became very low spirited because he was compelled to live upon the earnings of his wife, so rushed upon death as a refuge from sorrow. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest today at the Franklin-street Police station.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy.

The case of ISAAC V. W. BUCKHOUT was resumed yesterday morning in the Westchester County Court of Oyer and Terminer. At noon the full complement of jurors was obtained. The following are the names: James Pardee, Lewiston; Robert Palmer, Mamaroneck; Oscar Wallace, Bedford; Thomas Barrett, Rye; J. Gregory, Rye; Charles E. Wickware, Bedford; John Fruitnipe, Morrisania; Charles Bennett, Bedford; Walter P. Sands, White Plains; Henry B. Dearborn, Lewiston; Robert Wilkinson, White Plains; Wm. H. Garthwaite, Greenburg.

Mr. WM. C. BERGEN, of Brooklyn, of counsel for the defence, moved a postponement until Monday, on the ground that his associate Mr. GRANVILLE T. JENKS was at present busy with the election fraud trial in Brooklyn.

District-Attorney VAN DYKE opposed the motion. A short consultation of the Court was then held, when Judge COCHRAN said: We do not think it right to postpone the case, now that the jury has been impaneled, simply because counsel is absent, when so much eminent counsel were present. The unanimous decision of the Court is that the case stand over until to-morrow at 11½ A. M.

Arrest of a Roving Marauder.

An Englishman of pleasing address and gentlemanly appearance, who is known by several separate names in different parts of the country, the principal ones being FRANK W. ROBERTS, alias Robards, alias Robertes, was arrested in Philadelphia, on Saturday, upon a charge of fraud. The particular case which entangled him in the meshes of the law was founded upon a complaint made by a Mr. NOONAN, a stationer, of Milwaukee, Wis., who alleges that in November, 1868, the prisoner was in his employ as a salesman, and, having embezzled funds to the amount of $3,000, left for the East, and was finally discovered at Cambridge, Mass., where he was established in the stationery business as Simpson & Co. This discovery was made about a month ago, in consequence of Mr. NOONAN having seen an announcement of the marriage of ROBERTS in a New-York paper, and the clew once struck was followed persistently until it ended in the arrested stated. During this pursuit it was found that ROBERTS was a cosmopolitan swindler of great adroitness, and his victims were found in great numbers in this City, Cambridge, Philadelphia and other places. His career has, however, now been closed, for the time at least, as he will be taken at once to Milwaukee for trial.

New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now holding its thirty-fourth annual session at Long Branch, Bishop SIMPSON presiding. The session commenced on Wednesday, when Rev. J. D. KING was elected Secretary, and the opening business was transacted. Resolutions expressive of the sorrow occasioned by the death of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Bishop THOMSON were adopted. The disciplinary question, "Who are the superannuated preachers," was called up, and those at present on the list were continued in the same relation. The supernumeraries were also continued. A communication received from the West Jersey Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, relative to the general disregard of the Sabbath, was received and referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The Steamer City of Brussels.

A Toronto telegram, under date of the 23d, stated that the *City of Brussels* steamed into the harbor of Halifax, on her way to New-York, ostensibly for a supply of coal, but really to avoid quarantine at New-York by landing passengers afflicted with small-pox.

Mr. DALE, the agent of the line, states that this report is incorrect. Capt. KENNEDY, of the *City of Brussels*, reports strong north-west gales (the equinox), and fearing that he might not have sufficient coal to reach New-York called at Halifax and there received 450 tons.

Extensive Fire in New-Brunswick.

The hardware store of J. BUCKALEW & SON, No. 207 Burnet-street, New-Brunswick, N. J., together with two smaller buildings, Nos. 209 and 211 adjoining, were partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $15,000. The loss of BUCKALEW & SON is fully covered by insurance in the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000 on stock and $2,000 on building; Jersey City, of Jersey City, $5,000 on stock; Mutual, of New-Brunswick, $2,000 on building; American, of Newark, and Fireman's, of Newark, $2,000 each on stock.

BRENTANO has received the *Graphic*, which contains a continuation of the new series of "Graphic America," the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, the *Academy*, *Nature*, and a number of other popular publications—all on sale at his convenient store.

Major Leland Makes Another Sensation!

Major LELAND shoots an unknown assassin in the left arm.

The Major, charmed with his pistol practice, intends to open a shooting gallery.

Ron. THEODORE ALLEN's graphic account of the Major's conflict with the unknown assassin.

For all which, and for other incidents in the Major's life, see the *Spirit of the Times*, out this day.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Bonaparte Trial; Further Particulars of the *Oneida* Disaster; Affairs in Spain; Ship-building Abroad; An Incident at the Tuileries; The Mordaunt Divorce Case.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Recent Disturbances in Richmond, Va.; The War of the Democratic Factions at Albany; Slaughter of the City Charter, Police and Supervisor's Bills.

General Topics.

The Question of Annexation in San Domingo and St. Thomas; A Petition from the Tiji Islands; The Kuklux Outrages in North Carolina; How Lewis Cass Amassed a Fortune and Used it; Recollections of Anson Burlingame in Berlin; The Escape of Col. Yerger; The Erie War; The Southern Historical Society.

Local Intelligence.

The Defalcation and Flight of Collector Bailey; Heavy Frauds by Importers; The Chinese Indemnity Fund; The Monitor *Terror*; Charitable Bequests; The International Yacht Race; The Recent Nitro-Glycerine Explosion; Serious Riot.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmer's Club—Apple and Pear Orchards—Norway Oats—Deep and Shallow Plowing—Hen-houses—Potatoes—Importance of Green Feed—Transhipment of Cattle; Convention of Milk Dealers at Croton Falls—Resolutions adopted; Crop Prospects in Georgia.

Editorial Comments.

The Funding Bill and the Currency—The Danger Ahead; The Mexican Problem; Of Weak Intellect; An American Zollverein; A Very Moderate Appeal; How Long Will Congress Trifle With the People? Shearing the Wool-gatherers; The Connecticut Election; Collecting the Income Tax; Federal Interference in State Affairs.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts made to order, of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen. Hand made. LEONARD S. BALLOU, inventor of the F. Y. S. Send for circular. Only depot, No. 296 Broadway.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Spring has come, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes, at reduced prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Tuck Marker Headquarters for Sewing Machines—"Fuller and Barnum and Goodrich," $3. I. W. BARNUM, No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MOLLER—MORRISON.—At South Orange, on Tuesday, March 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Frost and Rev. Dr. Corrigan, FREDERICK W. MOLLER to HARRIET BLANCHE MORRISON.

DIED.

BURNETT.—In Chicago, Ill., on Sunday morning, March 20, JAMES G. BURNETT, formerly of this City, in his 51st year.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the dramatic profession, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., corner 2d-av., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., will meet at the lodge room at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWNE.—On Wednesday, March 23, ANN ELIZA BROWNE.

The relatives and friends, and those of her late brother, Geo. W. Browne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 179 East Broadway, on Friday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BRINTNALL.—On Wednesday, March 23, ANNIE BARKER, daughter of John O. and Sarah A. Brintnall, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] East 39th-st., on Friday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BENKENDORFF.—On Monday, March 21, in Dusseldorf, Germany, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Elise von Gahlen, Dr. DANIEL R. BENKENDORFF, in the 90th year of his age.

BUTTLE.—On Tuesday evening, March 22, MARY R. SIMMONS, wife of Robert Buttle, and daughter of Peter W. Simmons, deceased, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., this Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, March 22, at his late residence, No. 220 West 25th-st., WILLIAM Y. CLARK, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, March 25, at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., without further notice.

CATLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 24, CHARLES TAYLOR CATLIN, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday, March 26, at his late residence, No. 52 Hall-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Burial at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., New-York.

CONOVER.—On Thursday, March 24, LIBBIE, only daughter of James S. and Frances E. Conover.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISK.—On Monday, March 21, 1870, at Brantsboro, JOSIAH FISK, youngest son of the late Hon. Josiah Fisk, of Clinton County, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HORTON.—At Harlem, on Wednesday evening, March 23, RICHARD, son of Thomas H. and Hester A. Horton, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 436 East 120th-st., near Avenue A, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

HASLEHURST.—On Wednesday morning, March 23, IRENE W., wife of James Haslehurst, and daughter of the late Benjamin S. Walcott, in the 38th year of her age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, St. Mark's-place, corner of New-York-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Thursday, March 24, JOHN JACOB, eldest son of Walter R. and Henrietta Hewlett, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at St. John's Church, Cold Spring.

HOGUET.—On Tuesday, March 22, 1870, SUSAN M., wife of Henry L. Hoguet, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 48 West 28th-st., on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

MARSH.—At Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday, March 22, after a short illness, JAMES MARSH, formerly of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Rome, N. Y., papers please copy.

MCCORMICK.—On Thursday morning, March 24, E. C. MCCORMICK, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Alpha Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias and Montauk Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, March 25, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn.

OOTHOUT.—On Thursday, March 24, MARIA JOSEPHINE, widow of the late John Oothout, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 25 Washington-square North, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

PENNINGTON.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 23, ANN J. K. PENNINGTON, widow of the late A. C. M. Pennington, of this City.

Funeral from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

POTTLE.—On Tuesday evening, March 22, HELEN M., daughter of J. W. and Matilda A. Pottle, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M., at No. 113 East 14th-st.

ROOSEVELT.—On Thursday, March 24, in the 47th year of his age, S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, eldest son of C. V. S. Roosevelt.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 849 Broadway, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

ROWE.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 22, JENNIE VAIL, daughter of Matthew F. and Mattie Rowe, aged 5 months and 9 days.

ROGERS.—On Thursday morning, March 24, at his residence, No. 16 Washington-square, GEO. P. ROGERS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SEABOLD.—On Thursday, March 24, CAROLINE, fourth daughter of Jacob and Mary Seabold, aged 21 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on 93d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STERLING.—In Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 22, LAURA WILLEY STERLING, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 27 years and 9 months.

STUDDIFORD.—At Lambertville, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 23, J. HERVEY STUDDIFORD, M. D.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 26th inst. Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M., and return at 5½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
The SUBSCRIBER WILL MOVE to
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
about MAY 1, and is now SELLING
FINE GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS,
FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, &c.,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS AT BARGAINS, SOME AS LOW AS $30, $40 AND $50 EACH.
SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN RINGS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE
at nearly half price.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.,
AT ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, between 27th and 28th sts. Show cases and large safe for sale low.

OVINGTON BROTHERS
Have the largest assortment of Decorated Dinner Sets ever offered, ranging in price from $50 to $450,
TEN PER CENT.
LESS THAN NEW-YORK HOUSES.
Elegant Mantel Ornaments and Clocks, in great variety and equally cheap.

Parisian Granite Dinner Sets, 122 pieces	$18
French China Dinner Sets, 118 pieces	29

Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity.
Fulton Ferry cars pass the door.
Close buyers should compare prices.
NOS. 236, 238 AND 240 FULTON ST.,
BROOKLYN.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.

FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
AT AND BELOW COST.
Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 BROADWAY. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

SELLING OUT
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU,
at and below cost.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS again added to the number of safes in its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. A spacious room adjoining said VAULT has been opened for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find the arrangements all that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $15 to $60 per annum.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STILL AHEAD!
TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
CHROMO BUSINESS CARDS.
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing House-square, (*Tribune* Buildings,) have just introduced over fifty varieties of BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS—printed in Chromo—Comical, Sentimental, Funny, Fantastic—adapted to every business and every taste. These pictures are truly artistic, new, novel—never before shown in this City—just the thing for Live Merchants and their Commercial Travelers. These Chromo Cards can only be had at our office. Merchants and Business Men are invited to call.
Every Description of Printing, from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, at the Lowest Cash Prices.
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Printing House-square, opposite City Hall.

THE ONLY SELECTION OF JEWISH Tales published in this country.
FRIDAY NIGHT.
For sale by the leading dealers. Price, $1 50.
Just published by
THE JEWISH MESSENGER,
No. 243 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Republicans of this District will meet at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, to determine their future action in regard to the recent outrage of the so-called General Committee in reference to this District.

JAMES W. BOOTH, President.
ANDREW J. CAMPBELL, } Secretaries.
SAMUEL B. LAKE, }
WILLIAM E. SMITH, } V. Pres'ts.
GEO. F. CODINGTON, Jr., }

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday was very good, but no great spirit was displayed in the biddings. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. disposed of a considerable amount of City property under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, for the partition of the estate of the late Mr. DONAHOE, at the suit of ANN DONAHOE, one of the heirs. Full particulars of the sale are contained in the schedule below.

Of seven parcels of property previously announced by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., only three were sold. The three-story brick house No. 110 Waverley-place, between Washington-square and Sixth-avenue, brought $12,100. No. 247 West Forty-second-street, which is a four-story brick house with an English basement, on a full-sized lot, was sold for $16,200, while a two-and-a-half story frame house on the same street, west of Eighth-avenue, was struck down at $9,100.

JOHNSON & MILLER sold, by order of assignee, the five-story marble store, No. 98 Chatham-street, for $31,800. The building is 24.10 feet by 100, and the lot is over 108 feet deep. The property on City Hall-place, directly in the rear of this, which consists of the three-story brick dwelling known as No. 29, and a lot about 20 feet by 100, was also sold, and brought $17,400. Other sales were made by the same firm, as set forth in the subjoined schedule.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE sold three parcels of property in Brooklyn, one of them consisting of a large and elegant residence on Clinton-avenue, 100 feet south of Greene-avenue. The grounds extend 100 feet on Clinton-avenue and 100 feet on Vanderbilt-avenue, and are 200 feet deep. The house is a large three-story frame structure, late the residence of ELWOOD COOPER. The estate was purchased by W. H. SCOTT for $55,000.

Today E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sell a first-class house on Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Lot and buildings n. e. corner of Washington and Rector sts., 27.6x87	$23,600
3 lots with buildings n. e. corner of Washington and Cedar sts., 55x51x54x40	30,100
Nos. 377 and 377½ Grand-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Corlears-st., 30x56x27x96	20,000
No. 379 Grand-st., s. s., 93.4 ft. w. of Corlears-st., 13.8x75x15x80	10,000
No. 219 Canal-st., n. e. corner of Baxter-st., 20x40	19,000
No. 217 Canal-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Baxter-st., 19.6x40	17,000
No. 215 Canal-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Baxter-st., 19.4x42	18,000
No. 213 Canal-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Baxter-st. 20x45	25,000
House and lot No. 155 1st-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 10th-st., 23.2x100	14,200
House and lot No. 117 West 38th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	21,750

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 247 West 42d-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	$16,200
House and lot No. 110 Waverley-place, s. s., 152 ft. w. of Washington-square, 22x97	12,100
House and lot No. 310 West 42d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	9,100

By Johnson & Miller.

Marble store No. 98 Chatham-st., near Pearl, building 24.10x100, and lot 24.10½x108	$31,800
No. 29 City Hall-place, 3-story brick dwelling, 19.10½x36, lot 19.10½x99.11	17,400
No. 371 South-st., n. w. corner of Gouverneur-slip, 3-story brick store, 21.6x55x70	18,850
No. 370 South-st., adjoining above, 3-story and cellar, brick store, same as above	11,750
No. 77 Pitt-st., near Rivington, 2-story, attic and basement brick house, 17.10x22x74	6,625

BROOKLYN.

By Wyckoff & Little.

House and plot of land on Clinton-av., 200 ft. s. of Greene, 100x200	$55,000
House and lot No. 235 Livingston-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Hanover-place, 20x75	6,750
House and lot No. 94 Lawrence-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Willoughby, 20x51.6	3,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Clinton-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100, h. and l.	$28,000
Monroe-st., n. s., lot No. 520, Hendrick Rutger's, 20x100, h. and l.	5,500
10th-st. and Avenue C, n. e. corner, No. 156 Avenue C, 19.9x83x31x83, h. and l.	20,000
22d-st., n. s., 180.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16x78.6, h. and l.	15,500
26th-st., s. s., 318.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9	4,450
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 254.11x257.5x39.2, gores	16,000
46th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.4	3,250
50th-st., s. s., 371.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 171.6x21.1	8,000
58th-st., n. s., 303.11 ft. w. of Avenue C, 18.1x100.4, h. and l.	14,000
72d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2, deed 1867	1,500
105th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9, h. and l.	9,000
105th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9, h. and l.	9,000
111th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.10	3,400
116th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 300x201.10x275x219.11	50,000
148th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 225x99.11, deed 1869	100
Avenue A, w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., 60x75	50,000
11th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 95th-st., 25.2x100 75th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x161	9,000

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 395, 3 years, per year	$1,400
Bowery, No. 108½, 5 years, per year	3,500
Chambers-st., No. 100, 2 years, per year	6,000
Cedar-st., No. 135, 5 years, per year	720
Essex-st., No. 33, 3 years, per year	780
South-st., No. 135, 5 years, per year	900
William-st., No. 212, 3 years, per year	1,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 390.2 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 16x100	$9,100
Ainslie-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-st., 50x—	1,800
Bergen-st., s. s., 48.10 ft. n. w. of Flatbush-av., 22x100	1,675
Cumberland-st., e. s., 252.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 Wyckoff-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 Bainbridge-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 20x100 Bergen-st., s. s., 346.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x131	28,000
Franklin-st. and Vernon-av., s. e. cor., 850x400x400x200x450x200	25,000
Hayward-st., n. s., 49.6 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 45.1x100	1,000
Keap-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	1,000
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 425 ft. n. of Withers-st., 25x100	600
Monroe-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100	1,040
Penn-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. e. of Lee-av., 201.8x100	20,000
Union-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x90x89.8x16.6x7.1x75.3	13,500
Warren-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Powers-st., 60x100x20x100x80x200, q. c.	6,000
South 3d and 8th sts., n. e. corner, 20x75	11,500
43d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.2	50
Putnam-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	4,500
2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 23d-st., 20.4x100	1,800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Road from Bedford Station to Katonah, 125x190	$150

Cortlandt.

20 acres land	$500
22 acres land on Yorktown line	450
Old Albany Post road, e. s., 50x100	500
Old Albany Post road, e. s., 50x150	500

Eastchester.

Prospect-av., s. s., 50 ft. from Ridge-st., 50x200	$300
Monday-lane, w. s., 150.1x271	39,083
4th-av., e. s. cor., 50x100	2,200
Old Boston road, n. e. s., ¼ acre	1,000

Greenburgh.

Road from Saw-mill River to Sprain road, Buena Vista-av., n. s., 3 acres	$2,500
Road from Saw-mill River to North River, 11,637 square feet	349
Road from North River to Saw-mill River, 6,400 square feet	192
Road from North River to Saw-mill River, 7,800 square feet	234

Pelham.

Lot 60x210, shore of North River	$2,500

Pound Ridge.

Highway, s. s., from S. Taylor's to Henry Woods', 1 acre, 13 roods	$40
Highway, s. s., from Trivisty Lake, 1 acre	500

West Farms.

Grove-st., e. s., lot 113x233	$100

Yonkers.

Buena Vista-av., lots Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27	$6,000
Buena Vista-av., e. s., 48x106	2,400
Herriott-st., n. s., 50x90	1,400
Hudson-terrace, e. s., 512x208	24,000

Rye.

Grace Church-st., e. s., 167x460	$150

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Post-av., corner Pond road, more or less	$400

Middletown.

Richmond turnpike, adjoining land of M. Bullock, near Four Corners, 82.4x758	$500
Targee and Young sts., corner, 30x150	350

Newberryville.

Fletcher-st., between Wall-st. and Wood road, 25x99	$200

Northfield.

Long Neck, adjoining land of David Price, 3½ acres	$500

New-Brighton.

York-av., adjoining land of John Seaton, 25.3x20x19x39x25.3x19.2	$1,200

Southfield.

Near Fingerboard road, adjoining lands of Stephen Ketellas, 21 863-1,000 acres	$10,000

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Cedar and Halsey sts., s. e. corner, 49.11x108	$12,000
Holland-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. from Spring-av., 108x100	3,500
Park-place, adjoining O. Hayes' property, 30x75.3x21.6x75 Park-st., 25x120	40,000
Sandford-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Oliver-st., 25x100	1,200

East Orange.

Cherry-st., s. s., adjoining A. Baldwin, Jr.'s, 43-100 acre	$4,000

Caldwell.

Hamilton to Beach, 35 acres	$9,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CREGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses, 21x56, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses, 21x56, Nos. 21 and 23 West 50th-st. Inquire on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE—[illegible] residence, six lots, stable, carriage-house [illegible], all in the most complete order. Inquire of [illegible] & POWERS, No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUTION. [illegible] lots, lying on high and level ground, with fine view of Westchester and Long Island, &c., on 10th-av., just north of Convent of Sacred Heart. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

$22,500, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, for a splendid four-story [illegible] stone house on West 42d-st. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, on 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brick, 22½ feet wide, nearly furnished; $23,000. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON the north-west corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23 x48 feet; lots 90, 110 and 200 feet. These houses have been built by day's work, in the most thorough manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and French-plate glass; dining-room and hall wainscoted in black-walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash-basins, butler pantry, eighteen rooms, twelve pantries and any amount of drawers, &c.; hot-air furnaces. Fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD three-story brick house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant location in Brooklyn; terms easy; carpets, curtains, &c., will be included if desired, at a great reduction; family leaving the City. H. A. SPAFORD, 150 Remsen-st., corner Court.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING, ENGINE and shafting now used by the National Arms Company; lots 80x100; building 60x40; all in the best order; engine nearly new, about 50-horse power. Inquire at the factory, Penn-st. near Kent-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling-houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address Office Whipple File Co., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity for a gentleman of taste and means to secure one of the most desirable places on the Hudson, at Fishkill, is now presented, and is offered below its value, in consequence of ill-health of the owner; it is complete in all its appointments; nine acres, well fruited; house, 40x65, commodious out-buildings, with glass, grapery, scenery and neighborhood unsurpassed. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON ORANGE Mountain for sale or rent for year or term, fully and elegantly furnished; horses and carriages all appertaining; gas, water and all conveniences; 16 rooms, marble mantels; stables, gardener's house; 14 acres; one acre in Llewellyn Park, adjoining residences of Messrs. Hecker, Marcy, McClellan, Robinson and Cox. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR of Capt. AUG. DE PEYSTER, deceased, house, with two or more acres of land, on Bard-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing; house containing all modern conveniences; barn and other out-buildings; garden, shade and fruit-trees; never-failing stream of pure water running through the grounds; title indisputable and terms easy. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

$17,000—54 ACRES—ELEGANTLY located, residence and out-buildings, fruit and forest trees, streams; sixty-six minutes by Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad; admirably adapted for subdivision; near depot; excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several fine country residences at Ravenswood, L. I., with good water-fronts on the East River, for sale; the Hell Gate improvement now being made makes this the most desirable property about New-York. Apply at ANABLE'S Land Office, Ferry-st., Hunter's Point, to H. S. ANABLE.

FOR SALE.—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., ON the front terrace with water privileges, three minutes' walk of the ferry, a commodious house with three-quarters of an acre of ground; stable, well, &c., on the place; will be sold low to close an estate. For further particulars, apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A house containing 12 rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c., standing, one acre of land, seven minutes' walk from the station. The ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A first-class, full-sized house, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., to rent, to a private family only, for two years; it is one of the most desirable houses in the City, and is in perfect order. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500, AT CLIFTON, N. J., 52 minutes from the City on the Erie Railway, a new double house, French roof, desirably located on a corner, five minutes' walk from the station; will be sold upon very easy terms. Apply at J. & R. DAVIDSON'S, No. 290 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 5.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES IN ROCKLAND County for sale; situation beautiful and healthy and in excellent condition; stone dwelling, ample out-buildings, ice-house, filled; price $9,500; stock and tools can be purchased if desired. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,125 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

RUTHERFORD PARK.—CHOICE LOTS at the station for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, rear basement, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—Nicely-furnished houses for $8,500, $9,000, $15,000 and $20,000; also houses to let, of various sizes. BROOKFIELD, No. 18 Cedar-st.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st., of J. A. CARNIE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Desirable Chicago City property. Parties having desirable stocks wishing to negotiate will address J. H. L., Box No. 108 Times Office.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, [illegible] Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE CLOVE ROAD, S. I., about twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing, a handsome villa, with five acres of ground; house contains about twelve rooms. For further particulars apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, A neat country residence at Rye Neck, one hour from City; location beautiful and healthy; view of the Sound; plenty of fruit and shade; new carriage-house; two cisterns; water in the house; rent reasonable; furnished or not to suit. Apply at 31 3d-av.

TO RENT.—$1,500; POSSESSION NOW—three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; 25x50, court-yard in front, on Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; cheaper by $200 than any similar house in the neighborhood. Address BELDEN, Box No. 148 Times Office.

TO LET—OR LEASE, IN TREMONT, WESTchester County, a large two-story and cellar frame house, with stables, carriage-house, two barns and eleven acres of land; well shaded; very convenient to Harlem Railroad Depot and horse cars. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 19 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, French-roof, three rooms deep, well furnished and in good order, to a private family. Rent, $4,200. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET—The three-story brick dwelling house No. 154 Washington-st., near Nassau-st., with immediate possession. Apply to J. J. DE SILVER, No. 98 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—[illegible] on East River, half mile above Astoria; house double; [illegible] furnace [illegible] facing river; [illegible] rose bushes; [illegible] stable, barns, ice-house, [illegible] to 23d-st. every quarter hour; [illegible] eight times a day; house inhabited by present owner [illegible]

[illegible] Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CREGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

[illegible]

A COSY EIGHT-ROOMED COTTAGE—with water in house and plenty of fruit in garden; on high ground; healthy locality and beautiful landscape; cars to City Hall every five minutes; rent $300 per annum. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, corner of Washington-av. and [illegible]-st., Morrisania.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR—FOR THE year or a shorter term, a pleasantly situated cottage house of nine rooms, handsomely furnished; possession at once. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a nice cottage of [illegible] rooms, situated on Long Island Sound, immediately at the water's edge, at Cottage Lawn, [illegible] Westchester County. [illegible]

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE WITH a large garden, corner of 8th-av. and 152d-st.; gas and croton water; near steam-boat and cars. For terms apply at No. 265 8th-av.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, NEW, 10 ROOMS, near Tremont Depot; high ground; [illegible] water, marble mantels; Harlem cars, fare 12 cents; rent [illegible]. Apply at No. 44 [illegible]-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-front dwelling house No. 115 East 29th-st., near Park-av., in fine order, with immediate possession. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON No. 167 Front-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A COTTAGE WITH ten rooms, in good order, pleasantly situated, and convenient to the depot. Inquire at 27 Howard-st.

TO LET—A NEAT HOUSE IN MORRISANIA; best location; near railroad depot; twelve rooms; rent, $450. SIEGMAN BROS., 46 Leonard-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN 40TH-ST., east of 7th-av.; possession May 1; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to WM. HUGHES, No. 1,214 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO RENT.—STORES IN 5TH-AV.—THE newly-fitted-up stores on first floor and basement, with elegant plate-glass windows, No. 164 5th-av. The stores are large and finely finished. Dwelling part of the house will be furnished and rented in apartments. Apply to E. V. & E. E. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

N. Y. CLIPPER BUILDING—NOS. 88 and 90 Centre-st.—A store, offices and basements to let in this well-located and well-fitted-up building; terms moderate. Inquire of W. H. BRAY, Agent, New-York *Clipper* Office.

LOFTS AT NO. 245 BROADWAY.—Three well-lighted lofts fronting City Hall Park, to let separately or together, 25x114½ feet, with (L) entrance on Murray-st. Apply to MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID private stable, No. 121 East 41st-st., near Park-av.; is well managed, with every convenience. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 4 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A STABLE, CONVENIENT TO 5th and Madison avs., and near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO BUY REAL ESTATE.—A PERSON having some money to invest would like to buy a medium-priced store or dwelling, in fee, between 4th and 7th avs., and above 13th-st., or store above Cortlandt-st., on or west of Greenwich-st. Any person who wants to get nearly or quite all cash can be assured he will not have to deal with a broker and that this offer is in good faith. Property well let preferred. Direct to CHAS. M. EARL, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 30.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—WANTED to rent a small house, with a few acres of land, fifteen or twenty miles from the City, on the line of the Harlem or New-Haven Railroads. Address M., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office, stating rent and distance from depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Andrew P. Mulry deceased, the celebrated United States Hotel property, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

This property has a frontage on the Rockaway turnpike (opposite the side of the Marine Pavillion) of 450 feet, on Cedar-st. 452 feet, and on the Atlantic Ocean of 484 feet; the rear line being 512 feet. The hotel building is frame, three stories above basement, well and substantially built, in shape an L, 75 feet on the outside of each angle, contains 50 sleeping apartments, two-thirds of which are double rooms; a fine dining hall, parlors, bar room, kitchen, servants' hall; a fine brick cellar under the entire building, and a piazza on the ocean front. The building is in good repair, and contains all the necessary appliances of a first-class hotel. There is also a fine stable, horse sheds, laundry, ice-house, hennery, and other out-buildings. The beach in front of the property constitutes a part of, and will be sold with the premises. The United States Hotel is justly celebrated as being one of the most delightful and fashionable watering places on the Atlantic sea-board. This sale will afford an opportunity rarely met with for those wishing to invest in hotel property. Terms at sale. The furniture of the hotel will be sold at auction, at a future date, due notice of which will be given. A photographic view of the house may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be obtained.

MICHAEL MULRY, JAMES MULRY, Executors.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Administrator's sale of No. 77 Pitt-st., New-York; Assignees' sale of No. 98 Chatham-street, and No. 29 City Hall-place, New-York; and also sale of Nos. 370 and 371 South-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Executor's sale of No. 92 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., valuable frame house, with full lot; also

GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE

of all the Brooklyn property of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, which was not sold at the great sale in March, 1868. This property is located on Meeker-av., Varick, Vandam, Apollo, Nassau, Bridgewater, Moore and Lake sts.; is easy of access by cars to the ferries, and is very desirable, either for speculation or immediate improvement. The DOCK PROPERTY on Newtown Creek, which, with the lots adjacent, will be included in this sale, are well worthy the attention of manufacturers, lumber and brick merchants and capitalists generally. The creek is navigable for large vessels, and the location for manufacturing unsurpassed; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 227 5TH-AV., between 32d and 33d sts., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction,
On FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, if not previously sold at private sale,

FIFTH-AVENUE—The elegant first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 227 5th-av., east side, between 32d and 33d sts.; house is 24.8x60 feet, butler's pantry, extension about 12x15 feet; is in good order, having been thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Marcotte & Co.; will be offered at $75,000 and sold to the highest bidder.

Terms of Sale—$35,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, balance on or before April 29, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SIX LOTS ON CARMINE AND LEROY STS., BETWEEN HUDSON AND BEDFORD STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Trustees of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church:

CARMINE-STREET—Four lots, north side, about 340 feet east of Hudson-st., and directly opposite Varick-st., each 24.5½ feet front, 18.6 feet rear, by average depth of 99 feet.

LEROY-STREET—Two lots adjoining above on rear, each 22.2 feet front, 37 feet rear, by an average depth of 97.6 feet.

Terms—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, [illegible] high-stoop brick house and lot, No. [illegible] East 22d-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; exceedingly convenient, and fitted with the modern improvements. Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
St. Joseph & Denver City
Railroad Company,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1870.
RUSSELL SAGE, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 325, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 316, 247, 131, 372, 160, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, [ESTABLISHED 1787,] OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen directors of this Company, constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and continue open until 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

MARCH 21, 1870. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,
Free of United States Tax,
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and
Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50-YEAR BONDS,
WITH INTEREST IN GOLD INCLUDED FROM NOV. 1,
AT 95.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia,
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER

AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,

Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSINESS experience, for six years past book-keeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars.

Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Wednesday from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY WITH RESOLUTIONS unanimously adopted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in February, 1870, notice is given that books for subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, March 28. Subscribers will surrender common stock, and pay to the Treasurer five dollars ($5) per share on each share of stock surrendered. The common stock so surrendered will be canceled before the issue of the preferred stock share for share.

JOHN K. PRUYN, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY Second Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at this office.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

F. E. JONES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,

NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.

P. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed, on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Peremptory sale at auction as above on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31. The well selected and valuable collection of Paintings, by celebrated AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Charles Harvey, of Baltimore, and sold by order of the executors, Mr. Wm. T. Walters and Mr. B. F. Newcomer.

Many of the AMERICAN WORKS were painted expressly for Mr. Harvey, and have never been exhibited; among them will be found a large and beautiful subject by Durand, a rich Autumn by Kensett, two lovely cabinet gems by Huntington; choice examples by Jas. M. Hart, H. P. Gray, A. F. Tait, Shattuck, Lambdin, Paul Weber; ideal heads by Geo. A. Baker; one of the largest and finest drawings by F. O. C. Darley; and other excellent specimens by F. E. Church, S. R. Gifford, Casilear, E. Johnson, Wm. T. Richards (2), Geo. H. Boughton (one of his celebrated Winter landscapes and two other subjects), Inness, Hubbard (2), Whittredge, Oliver Stone, Cropsey, Gray, Poole, Hennessy, Hicks, Brevoort, Hays, Benson, Wm. Hart, Mrs. Spencer, &c., &c.

Among the FOREIGN PICTURES will be found one of the most important and finest of Carl Hubner's—the celebrated "Sunday Morning," from the International Art Association; also, the "Wood Stealers," by the same artist, from the Dusseldorf Gallery; and other fine works by Lambert, Beranger, Plassan, Navier, Baron, Dejonghe, Worms, Bosch, Soyer, Lemmens, Harveng, Noterman, St. Pierre, Beaumont, Coutourier, Artz, Weiss, Von Seben, Scheeres, Caille, De Winter, Pecrus, De Beuel, Meyer of Bremen.

The collection will be open for exhibition on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 23, and will continue every day and evening until time of sale.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

ALBERT B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PIANOS, &C., sewing-machines, crimson and blue window curtains, secretary book-cases, wardrobes, dec. vases and carcel lamps, fine oil-paintings and engravings, rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, music racks, sofa-tables, covered rose-wood marble-top center-tables, black-walnut extension-tables, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glass-ware, silver-plated ware, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, one large oak desk, with green-leather top.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Several very fine rose-wood cases, grand, square and upright pianos, by well-known makers.

ALSO,

seven elegant show-cases of carved black-walnut, double French plate glass and oroide frames, two of which are octagon and elegantly inlaid, all made to order by Herter and Pottier & tymus, to be sold without reserve, by order of the Trustee.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 22 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On TUESDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 42 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY THE BEST CITY MAKERS.

Full particulars in time.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SIXTH MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT cabinet furniture,

BY EDWARD SCHENCK,

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 60 Liberty-st.; one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rose-wood, black-walnut, bois-de-rose and buhl; also a large quantity of Paris-made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1, free of charge.

The sales will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 boxes fresh Messina Oranges, ex steamer.
200 flat frails New Muscat Dates, landing.
20 bbls. prime new-crop Brazil Nuts.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA.........March 26	EUROPA.........	April 16
AUSTRALIA.......April 2	INDIA...........	April 23
COLUMBIA........April 9	CAMBRIA........	April 30

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $38.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 14

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30	Aleppo, Thursday, April 14
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31	Cuba, Wednesday, April 20
Java, Wednesday, April 6	Malta, Thursday, April 21
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7	Russia, Wednes., April 27
Calabria, Wednes., April 13	Palmyra, Thurs., April 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE

TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TYBER,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as seamstress or nurse the other as waitress, lady's maid; would instruct young children on the piano; they both wish to live together, and will not separate. Apply at office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., No. 308 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as first-class cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good references; can be seen for two days; no note answered. No. 213 or 115 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse or to wait on a lady with a family going to California; good reference given. Apply for two days at No. 303 East 42d-st., first house east of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has several years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman (Protestant) as seamstress, or to attend on an aged lady; none need apply but first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 12th-st., City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children. Call for two days at No. 235 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., over the stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; five years' best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 543 7th-av., corner 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; operator on all kinds of sewing-machines; would assist in the care and instruction of small children; wages no object; good references. Call or address Mrs. McGOVERN, No. 225 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 163 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and is a first-class baker; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City references. Call at No. 163 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 425 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of city references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., second floor front.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN wants a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a child or grown children; fully accomplished in both capacities; country preferred. Apply at No. 227 Sullivan-st., near Amity.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO will live in the country, to take care of an infant; one who will do plain sewing, and whatever is required of her. Address giving full particulars and references, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, a cook's situation; very respectable meats, game, soups of all kinds, pies, cakes, desserts, creams, jellies, ices of all kinds, excellent baker. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of the lady's room; has good recommendations. Call for two days at No. 256 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITuation in a private family; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Inquire at No. 1,257 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry. Apply at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; will be found honest and reliable; good City reference. Any gentleman or lady that wants a man will do well by addressing or calling at M. A. Coleman's harness-store, No. 1,252 Broadway, for T. B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as plain gardener; has had six years' experience; understands the care of horses; references from last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business; will be disengaged in a few days; best of City and country reference given. Address J. JOHNSTON, No. 21 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; fully competent in all its branches; has no objection to taking charge of a farm if required; no incumbrance; both are Scotch. Address J. M., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant single German young man, who has thoroughly learned his business; is a good florist and grape-grower and a good vegetable gardener. Address G. K., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man and wife to take charge of a farm as plain gardener; wife to take charge of dairy; good experience. Address GEORGE McCORMACK, No. 639½ Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man as coachman and groom; is obliging and willing; would assist in garden; best of reference from last employer. Address G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant gardener; married, no family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; 30 years of age; served seventeen years to trade. Address A. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references; has not been long in the country. Address W. B., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man in City or country; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man, married, no family; first-class reference; the wife is a good chamber-maid and sewer, if such should offer. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Address OWEN KEEVIN, No. 46 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PERFECTLY RELIABLE man and his wife, accustomed to take care of a gentleman's city house during the Summer months, a similar occupation; reference to his employer, E. V. Haughwout, No. 490 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no family; understands his business; wants to take full charge of a private gentleman's place; can milk; my employers can be seen in the City. Address M. S. R., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH one child, a situation as gardener in all its branches, greenhouse, grapery, fruits, vegetables; best City reference. Address H., gardener, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will work a small garden; has the best City reference. Address B. W., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man, who does not drink, smoke or chew; can milk a cow if required; good reference. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best reference as to capability and honesty. Address J., seed-store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman, and plain gardener; if required can milk; has lately arrived from England. Address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ASSISTant gardener on a first-class place; a single man. Address A. M., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTestant,) aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising all fancy stock, farming in all its branches, and first-class vegetable gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class references. Address WILLIAM BROWN, Croton Landing, Hudson River, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can take care of small vegetable garden; can be well recommended as being a thorough horseman, and understands all their ailments. Address J. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man, of many years' experience in gardening, greenhouses, graperies, farming, and the care of horses and cattle; is a German, married, with a family; good recommendations. Address N. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man with a small family; is a good vegetable gardener and farmer; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; understands the care and management of horses and can milk; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; would make himself useful, and work in garden and milk; has good reference. Address C. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man with no incumbrance; understands gardening in all its branches; has twelve years' experience in this country and the best of City reference from last employer. Address O., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and gardener; understands the treatment of horses well; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address C. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in doors and out of doors and laying out of new places and drainage; is middle-aged; the best recommendations. Address M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to assist a gardener; can milk; first-class reference. Address C. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country. Address J. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or groom and coachman, by a young man; married, no family; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a steady, sober man who thoroughly understands his business, including the care of horses; has two years' reference from last employer. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook and laundress; good references from his last employer. Address A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk, drive horses, and take care of a gentleman's place. Address A. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman, or groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can be recommended. Address S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, in the country; can milk, if required; has good reference. Address P. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as first-class coachman; City or country; has good references. Address W. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family by a single man of experience; City reference; will go in the country. Address a note to No. 626 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer and plain gardener; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Address J. M., Ridgewood Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can furnish best City reference. Address or call at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Address J. C., gardener, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; has the best of City references. Address J. G., Box 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY a young man; has the best of City references. Address G. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 325 West 40th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A situation as book-keeper or salesman by a young man who has had five years' experience in the paper business, and understands double-entry book-keeping; will engage at a low salary at first. Address PAPER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer pour prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'addresser, par lettre, Mr. G. QUELET, No. 409 Ouest 45 rue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SINGLE MEN, PROTESTants; one as gardener, the other for the care and driving of horses; both to make themselves generally useful. Address Box No. 2,495 Post-office for three days, stating wages, &c.

WANTED—IN A BANK, TWO YOUNG men as messengers; none need apply except those living with their parents in or very near the City. Address Box No. 1,208 New-York Post-office, stating age, residence and references.

WANTED—AS MATRON FOR THE HOMES of the Aged and Orphan, Brooklyn, L. I., a communicant of the Episcopal Church; personal application at No. 58 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, MONDAY, March 28, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. Any lady having a good competent girl, one that she can recommend as faithful in every respect, will obtain a good home for her by addressing A. C. T., Post-office Box No. 1,478.

FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, IN A private family, a first-class cook, with a good City reference from her last place. Apply this morning (Friday) at No. 313 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AGED ABOUT 18 years, who writes a good hand and is correct in figures. Address Box No. 3,893 Post-office, stating salary and reference.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF GOOD address, to solicit for life insurance upon a new and popular plan; liberal inducements offered. Address H. O. B., No. 22 Pell-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 321 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS FOR three months. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 9 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; must bring good City references. Apply at No. 350 5th-av., from 4 to 5 and from 6 to 7 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Advertisements received for every newspaper in Great Britain, India, China, the Colonies, the Continent and foreign countries. Established 1846. References to Bankers and United States journals.
FREDERIC ALGAR,
No. 8 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

OFFICE No. 315 Broadway.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.—THE SUBscriber having retired from business after a service of many years as a merchant of this City, offers himself as an assignee to creditors of bankrupts, and as a general referee of business matters, to look into and report on accounts. The experience of merchants will satisfy all that a house of this kind will be of great advantage in business affairs—especially under the "Bankrupt act"—when the creditors should choose their assignee of a debtor's effects; a duty which is omitted because so few have time to spare to give attention to it. I propose to have capable accountants, and to have a suitable office for the convenience of all parties wishing to have my services.
RICHARD WARREN,
Late of the house of Townsend, Montant & Co.
I am now acting as assignee of Benjamin Loder and Clark, West & Co.
MARCH 23, 1870.

"G" COMPANY, 71ST REGT., N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE MEMBERS OF "G" COMPANY are respectfully invited to attend the funeral (in citizens' dress) of Private Albert Wilkinson, at his late residence, No. 109 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 25, at 2½ P. M. It is respectfully requested, on behalf of the family, that the members of the 83d New-York Volunteers also attend.
A. L. WEBBER, Capt. Commanding.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.—FOR SALE—A rare and splendid cabinet collection of minerals, consisting of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, the greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States; can be purchased low. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

WANTED—FENCING LESSONS, BY French teacher preferred. Competent parties address, with terms, J. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

Cutlery, house-furnishing and builders' hardware; carpenters', coopers', butchers', blacksmiths' and machinists' tools, &c., &c., in great variety, at CHAS. S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. M. D. [illegible], NO. 20 EAST [illegible]

NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible] [illegible] three sleeping-rooms, dining-room, with private table, &c.; bath-room; can be had May 1; fine suite of rooms now vacant.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 27TH-ST.—Will be vacated the first of April, a suite of rooms, overlooking Madison-square, also, one or two single rooms, opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James'.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE PLEASant rooms on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; no moving. No. 116 West 41st-st.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Two large rooms on third floor to let with first-class board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bed-room, on parlor floor, and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD AND quiet home, with all the comforts secured, in first class private family, located near 5th-av., up-town. Address JAMES PRATT, Station G.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDroom to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J., or vicinity, from May 1, for a family of four persons (two adults and two children of ten and fourteen years respectively). Communications, to receive attention, must state in full particulars as to location, rooms and terms. Address M. A. C., Box No. 246 Post-office, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER,	WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't.	Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th..8:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st....8:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d....10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 9:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th.12:30 P. M.	Friday, 25th....12:00 M.
Saturday, 26th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th 3:00 P. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR cash, or will exchange for New-York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached; all in complete order; also barn and cider-mill; five acres of land, fruit, &c.; is situated at Leedsville, Dutchess County, one and a half miles from Amenia Station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, Marshland, Staten Island.

$10,000.—A PARTNER WANTED with $10,000, to take charge of a first-class drug store and twelve patent popular medicines, any one of them worth more than that amount; the proprietor sails for Europe May 1, to introduce his medicines. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,500 IN A manufacturing business, about 25 miles from the City; the money is required to put in extra machinery which will enable the proprietors to extend their business; the mill is run by water-power, and expenses are very light. For particulars address WM. TAYLOR, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED.—In a first-class manufacturing business, now in successful operation and secured by letters patent; a rare chance for capitalists. For particulars address B., Box 107 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY DINING-ROOM, NEAR Broome-st., 25x100, with kitchen adjoining, 25x25; splendid ventilation; the best location on Broadway. Apply at once at No. 484 Broadway, Room No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS H. FAILE, } Executors.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, }
mh18-law6mF*

NEWSPAPERS.

THE GERMAN EVENING NEWS,

PRICE ONE CENT.
THE FIRST ISSUE WILL TAKE PLACE THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TROVATORE.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

CARL ROSA [illegible] Directors [illegible] & CO.

[illegible] Vivo, Business Manager. [illegible], Stage Manager.

FRIDAY, March 25—Last time of Mozart's master work, the great musical event of the day, the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Figaro's Wedding). Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, NORDBLOM, Lawrence, Campbell, Seguin, Hall, Mrs. Boudinot, Mrs. [illegible]. Conductor........Mr. CARL ROSA.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE, MARTHA, with the great ENGLISH FAIR SCENE. Matinee admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1 50.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 26—Only time, BOHEMIAN GIRL—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

In preparation, Von Weber's beautiful Opera, OBERON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MONDAY EVENING,
first time in America, a new serio-comic musical burlesque, entitled

Lizzie Wilmore,	Sappho	Blondes	Ada Harland,
Emily Pitt,	Sappho	Blondes	Lizzie Wilmore,
Moses Fiske,	Sappho	Blondes	Louis Mestayer
	Sappho	Blondes	and Blondes.

MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
WILLIAM TELL—Burlesque—WILLIAM TELL
AND
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
DOMINICK MURRAY.

On view AT ALL HOURS.
The Living Wild Animals,
The Beautiful Birds,
The Chamber of Horrors,
The Million Curiosities.

In active preparation,
A NEW PARISIAN SENSATIONAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE.

WALLACK'S.

LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATER.

DUEL IN THE MIST—FAMILY JARS—LITTLE CLARENCE, THE INFANT PRODIGY—GEORGE DERIUS. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE, MARCH 26. Miss FANNY GOODWIN, Soprano. Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianist. F. J. EBEN and Orchestra of thirty pieces.

Owing to the great popularity of these Concerts doors will open at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. POWER, (late of Stewart's,) No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., will open on TUESDAY, March 29, an entire new stock of Parisian millinery, just being received.

BINNS' NEW MILLINERY—SPRING Bonnets and elegant Hats, great bargains; Straw Hats and Silk Bonnets, splendid display at our new marble millinery, No. 647 Broadway, three doors above Bleecker-st. Save this.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

OFFICE OF NAVY PAY-MASTER, March 25, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of March, 1870, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-yard and Station, as required.

The Beef must be of good quality, and equal to the grade necessary to make the best mess-beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind-quarters. The Vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the Beef and Vegetables must be offered for by the pound.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.
J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-master, U. S. Navy.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, }
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE, }
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 21, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY April 20 1870, for the transportation of all Government stores by trucks, drays or carts within the City of New-York and vicinity, which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move for the period of one year from the 1st of May next.

Proposals must state the price per carman's load of 5 bbls. pork, 7 bbls. flour or 1,500 pounds weight, or its equivalent in bulk, of other goods—

For any distance not exceeding ½ mile,
For any distance exceeding ½ mile, but not exceeding 1 mile,
For any distance exceeding 1 mile, but not exceeding 1½ miles,
For any distance exceeding 1½ miles, but not exceeding 2 miles,
For any distance exceeding 2 miles, but not exceeding 2½ miles,
For any distance exceeding 2½ miles, but not exceeding 3 miles,
Per ½ mile for any distance exceeding 3 miles,

The above distances being considered within the City limits.

Proposals must also state the price per carman's load of 5 bbls. pork, 7 bbls. flour or 1,500 lbs. weight, or its equivalent in bulk, of other goods, between this City and any points in the City of Brooklyn or Jersey City.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, at night and upon Sundays when necessary, without any extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in the delivery of stores, except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government.

The contractor will be required to furnish all the necessary labor in loading and unloading the stores to be transported by him, and must be prepared to furnish transportation, for any stores he may be called upon for, by the Quartermaster's Department from and after the 1st day of May, 1870, and must be present in person, or be represented by his agent at all times, to receive and execute all orders, which may be given for work to be done.

No proposal will be considered, unless made in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, and coming from responsible parties, and is accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to become security in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.

All proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for transporting Government Stores in New-York City and vicinity."

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.,
in charge of military transportation.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL, HIGH-pressure steam engine, 18-in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, 16-ft. fly wheel, with 5 ft. driving pulley, 20-in. face, with Pickering's patent governor. Also, two flue and tubular locomotive boilers, together with a quantity of shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply corner of West 27th-st. and 11th-av., where the same can be seen in complete working order.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
with a
POWERFUL CAST,
and
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
including the
PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
and
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC,
BURNING ATTIC,
BURNING ATTIC.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THE SIXTH CONTINUOUS WEEK OF
GEO. L. FOX
AS
HAMLET.
RECEIVED AT EACH REPRESENTATION
WITH
THE HEARTIEST ACCLAMATIONS
OF
CROWDED HOUSES.
NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office, and at the theater ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND TUNNEL,

NO. 260 BROADWAY.
ENTRANCE UNDER DEVLIN'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
Now open from 10 till 5,
for the benefit of
THE UNION HOME
AND SCHOOL
FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.
Admission, twenty-five cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Rehearsal FRIDAY, March 25, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia," Liszt,
With chorus of boys and organ accompaniment.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..................Conductor
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS,
AT
ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

CHOICE PAINTINGS—FREE EXHIBItion at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., every day and evening, until time of executor's sale, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31. The collection of the late Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Baltimore.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., }
Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

BOARD.—PARENTAL CARE AND INstruction for two children may be obtained, at the usual charges, in a minister's family without other children, living in the beautiful and healthful village of Owego. Address Mrs. JAMES C. BEECHER, Owego, Tioga County, or Miss CATHERINE E. BEECHER, No. 69 West 38th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE — SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED—An unmarried man, to take charge of the military department, and to teach mathematics or common English branches, in a first-class boys' boarding-school, near the City. A liberal salary will be given to a man of good ability and character. Address, giving full particulars, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS visiting governess; teaches music and English; references given. Address K., Box No. 30, Station F.

A TEACHER FOR AN INDUSTRIAL school. Apply by letter to Box No. 118, Station D.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEON KELLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. DESPARD and GEORGE C. WOOD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Arthur W. Despard and George C. Wood, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1870.
mh11-law1wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR.................................Proprietor
SEVENTH WEEK
of the
GREAT SPECTACULAR SENSATION, THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
NEW BALLETS, NEW DANCES, NEW DRESSES.
Act 1—THE DEMON CANCAN.
Act 2—NEW SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION
Act 3—CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
Act 4—EGYPTIAN and SNAKE BALLET
THE GREAT AJAX.
TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS
and
GRAND MUMMY DANCE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TWELFTH WEEK.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Lord Lytton's Play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
LAST NIGHT OF
EMMA WALLER,
and of her great impersonation of
"MEG MERRILIES."
NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 28,
EDWIN BOOTH as MACBETH.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the Theater, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.—EVERY night at 8.
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Comedy of contemporaneous society,
FROU FROU!

FROU FROU.
"'Frou Frou' is the sensation of 1870."—*Herald.*
"An exquisite play exquisitely acted."—*Tribune.*
"It reaches every heart."—*Times.*
"The rehearsal scene is the most novel incident of modern comedy."—*World.*
Characters by Agnes Ethel, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, George Clarke, James Lewis, W. Davidge, George Parkes, S. F. De Vere and others.

FROU FROU MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

*** The next Wednesday matinee will be given on April 20, at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented John Brougham's very successful drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled the
EMERALD RING.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of their engagement in their original characters of MIKE and MAGGIE MACARTY, supported by an excellent cast.
THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.,
NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.
In the course of the piece Telbin's world-renowned PANORAMA OF KILLARNEY will be presented.
EMERALD RING MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

No. 720 Broadway.
LEON AS LISCHEN AND MARGUERITE.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN
MONDAY EVENING, March 28,
CHING CHOW HI.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
FIRST APPEARANCE
SINCE HER GREAT EUROPEAN TRIUMPH OF
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
Also, first appearance in America of
TOM BARRY,
THE GREAT LONDON CLOWN,
WITH FULL CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

THE LARGE ORGAN, FOR YOKOHAMA, Japan, will be publicly exhibited on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at JARDINE'S ORGAN MANUFACTORY, East 39th-st., near 2d-av. Also, an hydraulic engine.

LECTURES

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES for the people, SATURDAY, at 8 P. M., in the great hall, on "Water," with experiments, by Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY Church, continues his lectures on the Early General Councils of the Church, at St. Paul's Chapel, THIS EVENING. Subject—"The Council of Ephesus."

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th-st., near 7th-av.—Anniversary service THIS DAY, at 11 A. M. The friends of the parish are invited to attend.

PEW FOR SALE.—AN ELIGIBLY LOcated pew in center aisle of Dr. Hall's Church on 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McHARG against JOHN A. PHILLIPS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 257 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of March, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1870.
HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk for the County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1870.
HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL,
mh11-law6w-F* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON,
f18-law7wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JANE LEDIFF, plaintiff, against JOHN W. LEDIFF, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 4 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1870.
EDWARD ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of March, 1870.
EDWARD ENSIGN,
mh25-law3wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM D. ANDREWS and GEORGE H. ANDREWS, on behalf of themselves and all others, the creditors of BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & CO., against CHARLES E. BOARDMAN, as assignee in trust, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action, on the 8th day of March, 1870, whereby among other things it was ordered that it be referred to the undersigned, as referee to state an account of what may be due to the plaintiffs upon their demand, and to all others, the creditors of the firm of "Boardman, Holbrook & Co." at the time of the assignment of the said firm to the said defendant, &c. Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said firm to appear before me, at my office, the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court-house of the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and prove their debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee.
ADRIANCE & WOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh2-law2wTh*

PRINCETON ALUMNI DINNER.

Addresses by Dr. McCosh, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Benj. Harris Brewster and Others.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Princeton College Alumni residing in New-York and vicinity, took place at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, last evening. The sober, yet genial and intellectual, entertainment was presided over by W. C. ALEXANDER, Esq., President of the Equity Life Insurance Company, and a portly son of Princeton. On the right of the President sat the venerable Dr. McCOSH, President of Princeton, while among the notable guests scattered through the banquet hall, were Robert Bonner, Esq., Dr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Ex-Judge Slosson, Charles N. Black, "Pet" Halsted, Hon. Samuel Hersh, Henry A. Cram, Profs. Duffield and Schanck, of Princeton College, Prof. Webb, of New-York College, J. C. Carter, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Esq., and others. The hall was suitably decorated, and over the chair of the President hung his likeness, drawn in ink by W. R. HOWELL, of No. 867 Broadway, and attracted considerable attention as a work of art.

After the feast had been appropriately discussed and the ladies had commenced to light up the banquet with their presence, the President called the guests to order and opened the intellectual exercises by calling for the reading of letters of apology received from President Grant, Gov. Hoffman, Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Gen. Belknap, Secretary Robeson, John C. Green, Martin Ryan, Prof. Aitken and others.

Before proposing the regular order of toasts, the President congratulated the members of the Princeton Alumni present on another annual reunion, wherein they might rekindle their reverence and respect for their common literary mother and for each other, and urged the cultivation by each in the future of a kindly interest in their brother graduates, and encouragement and fidelity to their Alma Mater.

"The President of the United States" was the first regular toast, and was drank with enthusiasm.

"Our Alma Mater" was responded to by Dr. JAMES McCOSH, the President of Princeton College. He, he said, was the Chief Steward of the household of their Alma Mater, and before coming here he inquired if she had any message to send. Standing upon the heights of Princeton, their Alma Mater sends her warmest greeting to all her children there assembled. She never forgets them, always takes joy in their welfare, and mourns when any evil befalls them. She thinks, also, that President GRANT has displayed wisdom in selecting two of her sons for most important positions in his Administration—an act whereby he (the President) had honored his Administration as much as he had honored Princeton. He then went into the present condition of the College and its improvements, present and prospective, including the gymnasium, of which Mr. BONNER is the patron, and gave assurance that the college took much pleasure in the union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches. He complimented Chancellor GREEN on his expenditure of about $80,000, in adding much-needed improvements to the college buildings. He referred also to many new studies which have been added to the collegiate course, but at the same time gave assurance that they intended to adhere tenaciously to the study of the ancient classics, and would take care that all who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall leave thorough scholars. Here corps of teachers had no superiors either in this country or Europe—all earnest and thorough, and enjoying the full confidence of the students. He concluded with the assurance that the Alma Mater cherishes undiminished and undying attachment of her graduates, with whose aid and that of her friends she beholds a great career before her.

"Our Sister Colleges" was responded to in appropriate speeches by President WEBB, on behalf of the New-York College; by J. C. CARTER, Esq., on behalf of Harvard, and by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on behalf of Yale.

To "The Clergy," Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER responded in one of his usual eloquent efforts. Paying a passing tribute to the temperance cause, and proposing the health of the ministry in water "as clear as Dr. McCOSH's intellect," he reviewed the history of a long and illustrious line of the graduates of Princeton, who in after-life honored their Alma Mater and the cause of religion in which they lived and labored. Princeton College as now organized, he said, having such a track and such a driver, she would be able to make better time in the future than her esteemed patron ROBERT BONNER ever made behind *Dexter*.

BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER, Esq., late Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, responded to the toast of the "Bar." He referred to the early association of the clergy and legal practitioners, when their professions were almost synonymous. Now, as then, he said, the clergy ought to be present where justice was administered. He recalled a remarkable occasion, somewhat similar to this, when amid the assembled members of the Bar, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS paid a glowing tribute to the profession of law, and reprobated in words of withering scorn the unjust Judge; sentiments which awoke the sympathy and applau[illegible]ding assent of every member present. Th[illegible] present loose system of admission to the B[illegible]ar tended to deteriorate and dishonor that h[illegible]gh and noble calling. A carpenter, or mason, or painter, or tailor, or any other mechanic, however humble, must serve a time to his trade; but men are admitted to the practice of the profession now who never served a time to that or any trade, except, perhaps, villainy. He paid a glowing tribute to the colleges of the country, and the educational facilities afforded by them, and from whence the student came forth possessing not only learning, but refinement, culture and sentiments of high honor, and scrupulous [illegible]

Several other toasts were given and responded to, and the exercises having been enlivened with song, sentiment and music until a late hour, the one hundred and twenty guests gradually dispersed, evidently highly entertained and pleased with themselves, each other, and all mankind beside.

HUMBUG.

Lecture by Rev. Mr. Hepworth—Hits at the Charlatanism of the Age.

A large audience were assembled at Dr. CHAPIN's Church, last evening, to listen to a lecture on "Humbug," by the eloquent pastor of the Church of the Messiah, for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm. After some excellent music, Mr. MARSHALL introduced the lecturer, who said that the history of the world was but the biography of a great giant with his periods of childhood, sentimentality and religious belief. This was his age of common sense. Contemplating the great works of today who could look into the future without shaded eyes—its glory was so great? He proposed to deal with a single atom of the world, man, and detail some of his eccentricities. There was a very peculiar relationship between the lowest man and the highest animal. Every man had something of the brute in him. Men were governed by passion, prejudice and impulse rather than by reason. Public opinion sat as a despot and its government was more potent than the sway of the most powerful monarch. Men don't like to be laughed at. Mrs. Grundy's power after all sits on the throne. Man was great on one side and little on the other. A man was both a giant and a pigmy at the same time. The speaker then described the characteristics of different classes of men. There were men who were simply an embodied kick from beginning to end. He described, humorously, the characteristics of the successful statesman. He appears great, but he visits Europe and trembles before royalty. That knocked all the decent republicanism out of him. Thereafter for the wild Indian, the slave, or an intelligent audience he has but one theme—what he said to NAPOLEON and what NAPOLEON said to him. It was a dangerous thing for a man to go to Europe. And so we humbug both ourselves and others. The greatest prerogative of human nature was humbug.

The speaker then confessed to the fears and tremblings he experienced even now, thanks to the goblin stories of his childhood, and said that he confessed his fears because those before him were just like him. The magician drew a larger audience than the greatest scientific man of the age. The same effect was seen in the ill-success of the legitimate drama. If a manager could find artists whose brains were in their heels, and whose dresses began a little too late and ended too soon, his success was assured. To tell nothing but the truth, again, had never been done since Adam sat on the banks of the Euphrates. Men tell things as they ought to happen and not as they do actually happen. And the worst of it was that they carried their delusions so far that they actually believe them.

He told of the Colonel of his regiment, who, on being ordered to the front, in ten minutes was afflicted with a mortal disease. The order being rescinded, the "charlatan Colonel" appeared at "dress parade." A negro cook could drive him from the field with a withe. This same Colonel was now in Boston, telling of his great services to his country.

For two hundred years all Europe believed in the "philosopher's stone;" view the grand and noble heroism of our ancestors, and their childish superstitions. Look into politics for half a minute and see humbug. Theoretically, as you rise in political rank, men increase in greatness until you have giants in Congress and the State Legislature. Yet politics was like a boiling caldron, in which the scum came to the top. New-York was a glorious example of the perfection of republicanism. A man began life by pommeling others to death and kept a gambling saloon, and because he was worth half a million of miserable greenbacks, he was sent to Congress, and stamped disgrace on the National Legislature. Why did not New-York rise in its might? Why not swear that there should be honest men in the Legislature and the Administration? Then we should not have to pay more than half as many taxes. During the war he was sent to look after a Provost Marshal who thought it was pleasant to die for his country. He thought so too. Out of $1,200 a year this man saved half a million, and now you can see him daily on the avenue. Mr. HEPWORTH then described some of the social "humbugs," "shoddy" humbugs, who bought books by the square foot, and who to get into society went to BROWN. [Laughter.] New-York was humbug from beginning to end. But the world was not all humbug, for it took off its hat to an honest man. His hearers should see to it that their souls were manly and honest. Whatever men did they should do it with all their soul and let their soul be a decent one.

Newark M. E. Conference—Second Day's Session.

At the second day's session of the Newark M. E. Conference, yesterday, at St. Paul's Church, South Sixth-street, Rev. J. S. CHADWICK was appointed Treasurer of the Church Extension Society, and reports from the various districts were rendered.

The reports of the assessments and receipts for Conference claimants, consisting of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers and superannuated ministers, were presented.

The questions fixed by the ritual were then asked and answered in the following order: "Who are the supernumeraries?" "Who are the superannuated preachers?" "Who are the deacons?"

A telegram was received from the New-Jersey Conference, now in session in Long Branch, saying: "We cannot come. More particulars soon." It is probable that the anticipated union will not take place this session.

An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. BUTLER on the growing influence of the Roman Catholic religion in the country, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with Dr. BUTLER on the spread of the Protestant religion throughout the world.

In the afternoon a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, representing the American and Foreign Christian Union, and the first missionary sent by the Methodist Church to India. He gave a lengthy and eloquent description of the district in India in which the Mission is located, and an account of the work performed. It now numbers over 700 converts, ninety-five local preachers, forty-five ordained ministers and ninety schools. The preacher closed with an earnest and interesting appeal to the churches to sustain the missionary cause.

In the evening, in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, the anniversary meeting of the Missionary and Church Extension Societies was held.

Rev. A. M. PALMER, Treasurer of the Missionary Society, presented the financial statement for the past year, which showed the amounts collected in the various districts to be as follows: Newark, $7,013 16; Jersey City, $4,118 60; Elizabeth, $3,736 87; Morristown, $2,989 75, and Newton, $1,383 86; total, $18,962 24, being a decrease from last year of about $1,200.

The first speaker of the evening was Rev. S. H. OPDYKE, who delivered an address on behalf of the Missionary Society.

Rev. W. CHADWICK, Financial Secretary of the Church Extension Society, reported the following collections during the past year: Newark, $359 95; Jersey City, $352; Elizabeth, $189 25; Morristown, $96; Newton, $79 45. Total $1,334 05.

A short and interesting address in behalf of the claims of the Society was delivered by Gen. T. RUNYON, who urged the building of churches from patriotic as well as from Christian grounds. The Conference then adjourned until this morning.

The American Institute Polytechnic Branch—Steam Boilers—High or Low Pressure.

A regular meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute was held last evening at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, Prof. TILLMAN in the chair. After the reading of several papers in regard to new inventions, and remarks thereon by various members, the discussion in regard to steam boilers, already debated upon several occasions before the Association, was taken up.

Mr. McGINNESS presented a model of a new steam boiler, for which he claimed, special advantages.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said the time had come when a decision must be made practically between high and low pressure steam boilers. He had been on steam-boats on the Mississippi where, on the high pressure, they carried as much as 450 pounds. Boilers, if they were properly constructed, would stand any reasonable pressure. On the Alabama River the Captain on the high-pressure system carried 500 pounds. The result was that his boat was blown to atoms, and sixty lives were lost. Still it was said by some that the higher the pressure the less the danger, if the boiler is properly constructed with sound materials.

Mr. EMERY in a scientific manner undertook to demonstrate the waste there is in operating on the high-pressure system. By means of mathematical calculations on the black-board he showed that in any event there was only seven per cent. difference between high and low pressure, and that this seven per cent. gain in high pressure is more than counterbalanced in the waste of fuel, and the strain on the boiler. The true mean, he said, of pressure might be taken at eighty pounds as the minimum and 100 pounds as the maximum. Nothing could be gained by carrying the pressure beyond 100 pounds. The discussion was not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived.

Reception at the Five Points Mission School.

The pupils of the Five Points Mission School gave a reception, yesterday afternoon, to their friends and patrons. The infant class, numbering about one hundred and twenty children, many of whom are hardly able to speak intelligibly, gave an exhibition of the progress they have made in the veriest rudiments of learning, under the tuition of their careful and devoted teachers. The choral exercises with which they favored the audience, were performed with admirable precision.

These harmonic renderings were varied by simple recitations, adapted to the limited comprehension of the children, and by calesthenic exercises, which evinced that the little ones were under a most excellent system of training. The exercises of the higher classes were of a character that showed, of course, a higher degree of development, and spoke loudly in favor of the system under which they are taught. Anthems, dialogues, solos, and short addresses, together with calesthenics, made up an entertainment which could not fail to impress every listener with the fact that this institution is doing a glorious work. GEO. W. BUNGAY made a short address of congratulation and encouragement to the pupils, after which the company separated, highly pleased with what they had heard and seen.

Latest About Collector Bailey.

There were no new developments yesterday in the case of the fugitive Collector. Supervisor DUTCHER was engaged nearly all the morning in examining his accounts, and found that his defalcation would at least reach $160,000, but was unable to ascertain the precise amount. Three clerks connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, arrived during the day and were set to work on the books and accounts in the office. A report was circulated yesterday afternoon to the effect that Col. WHITLEY, of the Secret Service, had captured Mr. BAILEY, but that the Government authorities wished to suppress the fact for the present, in consequence of some startling revelations which he had made about several high officials, implicating them in his frauds. On making inquiry at the proper source the report was found to be incorrect.

Ireland as a Civilizer—Lecture by Dr. J. W. Rogers.

Dr. J. W. ROGERS, late of Memphis, Tenn., last evening repeated, at the Cooper Institute, his lecture, delivered about a week ago, (the substance of which was then given in the TIMES,) on "Catholic Ireland Giving Civilization to England and America." A large and very intelligent auditory was present on the occasion, and the speaker's "points" were appreciated to the full. Having been introduced by Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, the speaker, after jocosely remarking as to his present physical condition, (having traveled for three days and nights in order to fulfill his engagements,) proceeded to rehearse the ancient history of the Irish people, both before and after the advent of St. Patrick, claiming that they were naturally a people of genius and that they were the educators of Europe. He instanced the founding of the two great Universities of Paris and Padua by the Emperor CHARLEMAGNE, the direction of each of which was given to an Irishman. Alluding to England, he claimed that the high civilization of that country, the foundation of which was laid by ALFRED the Great, was due to the Irish Professors whom he brought from the University of Armagh, and who gave the impetus to English literature. He spoke also of the labors of the Irish in America, of their promptness in flying to arms during the Revolutionary War, and of the record they made for bravery during the late rebellion, and closed by predicting that their influence would be felt for good throughout all time.

Sale of the D'Huyvetter Collection of Paintings.

The sale of the D'Huyvetter collection of paintings at BARKER's gallery, was completed last evening. The grand picture by Ferdinand Pauwels, "Boccacio at the Court of Naples," was purchased by Mr. Milbankes for $2,200, and Van Lerius' "Esmeralda and Djali," by Mr. Muller for $1,900. The remainder of the catalogue sold as follows: "Wood Gatherers," by Von Seben, $160; "Indian Maid's Toilet," by Jerome Thompson, $175; "Going to Church," by Van Hove, $260; "The Village Fair," by Toussaint, $165; "The Pet Kittens," by Lassalle, $210; "The Deserted Home," by J. O. Eaton, $227; "Saturday," by H. Mosler, $400; "Reading the Manuscript," by Acgard, $605; "Scene on the Potomac," by A. H. Wyant, $260; "Engagement Ring," by Friedriduen, $805; "That is the Best," by David Col, $300; "Landscape," by Savry, $1?6; "Will you Please, Mamma," by Portielje, $390; "Palermo," by Kuwasseg, $195; "The Piano," by Lassalle, $125.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A disturbance occurred on Wednesday night in the liquor-store of MICHAEL TANCRED, at No. 453 Washington-street, when PATRICK KELLY and his brother JOHN, of No. 140 West Thirty-third-street, attempted to force their way in. JOHN KELLY was dangerously wounded on the head by a bottle hurled by some one inside through the glass door, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The Police arrested the saloon proprietor, besides CHARLES BREEN, WM. CONNOLLY, JOHN FLANAGAN and JOHN CONNOR. All of the prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs, and remanded.

The offices of the Collector of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON's, have been removed to No. [illegible] Canal-street, over the People's Bank, where elegant and commodious accommodations are provided. About the 1st prox. Gen. PLEASONTON assumes charge of the Thirty-second District. His four deputies go with him, Col. CLIFFORD THOMSON, Col. BULLARD, Col. TRUESDELL and Major COONEY. There is a great rejoicing in the Thirty-second District at the coming of Gen. PLEASONTON.

The women of this City are invited by CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Secretary of the American Woman's Educational Association, to meet the Managers of that Society to hear of heavy sufferings of multitudes of women, which are little realized by the prosperous, and also to consider various modes of relief, which all women can approve and aid, and which are speedy, safe and Scriptural, especially those aiming to elevate the honor of domestic employments, to train woman more highly for her distinctive profession as chief educator of childhood and prime minister of the family state, and also to prepare her to gain honorable independence in various employments suited to her sex. The meeting will be at Steinway Hall, Monday, March 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the Cunard steamer *Tripoli* for Europe were Sir BEACH HICKS, member of Parliament; Gen. HARVEY McIVOR, late of Gen. ESCOBEDO's staff in the Mexican war; Lieut.-Col. HUNT and Major MASON, of Virginia. These officers go to Egypt, to enter the service of the Viceroy, whose agent in this City is commissioning Ex-Federal and Ex-Confederate officers as regimental commanders in his service. Gens. LORING and SILBY, and others heretofore commissioned, have arrived in Egypt, and have assumed their commands.

A meeting of the owners of property on Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets was held last evening at Millemann's Hall, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, to take further action to prevent the laying of the Stow foundation pavement on those thoroughfares. A committee of three was appointed to consult with other organizations of the same kind with a view to co-operating for their common object of opposing the course of the Common Council; and a committee of two on each block was named to collect the necessary funds from the property-owners interested and pay the same in to the treasurer of the organization.

The mammalian beasts of the field and forest; the mechanism of progression in earth, air and water; swimming, walking, flying, leaping and climbing; the gorilla and other monkeys, as contrasted with man, will be fully treated by B. W. HAWKINS, in his lecture on "Science of Natural History" before the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

The Schleswig-Holstein Society of this City, Mr. HERMAN ENGEL, President, celebrated the anniversary of the rise of the people of Schleswig-Holstein against Danish rule in 1848, at the Harmony Rooms in Essex-street, last night. The entertainment consisted of a ball, the pleasures of which were enhanced by the singing of several choruses by the German singing society Uhlandbund. Prof. HERMAN WRAGE made an able speech on the occasion in commemoration of the event celebrated.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the rear of second floor of No. 88 John-street, occupied by WATERMAN & COBY, job printers, who sustained a loss of $2,000. A similar loss was sustained by ALBERT FULLER & SON, plumbers, on the first floor. SCHAFFER & BUDENBERG, gauge-makers, on the third and fourth floors, lost $1,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

Troop E, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. D. RUNNE, held their twenty-third annual ball at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, last night, which was well attended and a very pleasant affair.

ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE, executed a new bond for $2,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, requiring him to appear for trial on a charge of having removed tobacco from a warehouse in an improper manner.

Last night the Irish Republican Central Club elected Hon. HORACE GREELEY an honorary member of their Association.

A lottery dealer, named CHARLES MARX, gave bail in $500, before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, to answer a charge of violating the Revenue law.

The report concerning the destruction of valuable records by the fire at Castle Garden was incorrect. No records of any kind were destroyed by the fire, and a few only of the less valuable were slightly damaged by water. The fire, which at one time threatened the destruction of the entire premises, was checked and extinguished with but slight damage, owing to the energy and intelligence of the Fire and Police Departments.

The sailing ship *Florence*, which left this port with the *City of Boston*, reached the Thames in safety, but saw nothing of the missing steamer on the way.

Dr. M. G. ECHEVERRIA writes us contradicting the statement that he is willing to swear that REYNOLDS, the murderer, is of weak intellect and ought to be classified with idiots.

THOMAS GARDNER, a sailor, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a bundle of clothing from a wagon belonging to H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., as it stood in West Broadway. Justice SCOTT held the prisoner for trial.

JOHN McKENNELL, a man employed in PATRICK MALONE's lime-kiln, at No. 393 West Twelfth-street, attempted yesterday morning to force down a quantity of oyster-shells by stamping on them. The mass gave way, and the unfortunate man fell into the glowing kiln. It was not until nearly all the contents of the kiln had been removed that the charred remains were recovered, death having been almost instantaneous. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest. The deceased had been sixteen years in the kiln-business.

PATRICK CAMPBELL was thrown from his coach yesterday in Thirty-first-street, his horses running away, and had his shoulder dislocated. He was taken to his home at No. 62 West Washington-place.

At the request of the late GEORGE WAKEMAN, made just before his death, Mr. F. P. CHURCH, of the *Galaxy*, will take charge of the deceased journalist's unpublished MSS., which, with a number of his magazine articles already given to the public, will be brought out in book form by SHELDON & Co., at an early day.

Mr. THEODORE MANARA, the Gautemalian Consul at this port, denies that he is in any way implicated in the smuggling frauds reported in yesterday's TIMES.

DIANA PAUPAU, a negress from the West Indies, aged sixty years, fell from a third story window yesterday, at the residence of LUCIUS HOPKINS, No. 126 Fifth-avenue. She was cleaning the window at the time of the accident. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, when Dr. JOHN BEACH ascertained that death resulted from dislocation of the vertebræ.

A team of horses belonging to Mr. BELLOWS, of Prince-street, ran away yesterday in Fourteenth-street, when they came in collision with another horse and instantly killed him.

A fire occurred last evening in KOEHLER & SON's packing-box factory, No. 547 West Twenty-first-street, when a damage of $250 was occasioned.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN HOWARD comes up before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning, to answer to the charge of murdering TERENCE FLYNN on the 10th of October last. The case possesses special interest, since the evidence against him chiefly consists in the *ante-mortem* declaration of the murdered man. It is said an *alibi* will be proved.

The route of the new Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad is to be from South Seventh-street Ferry, opposite Grand-street, New-York, through Division, Lee and Nostrand avenues, to Prospect Park and Flatbush, and crosses the tracks of twelve other roads. It is the continuation of the "Green Car" line of New-York, and is the direct route to Prospect Park, and by a proposed connection to Coney Island, it passes the Union and Capitoline Skating Ponds and Base-ball Grounds. The contractors have commenced work on it and have engaged to put it in running order in May. The directors are J. C. Hazelton, President; E. Boddy, Secretary; J. C. Oatman, H. S. Merrill, C. H. Wilkins.

The offers for the new sewers in the Ninth Ward, opened yesterday by the Water Board, amount in all to $221,861. For the three sections bid for the lowest offers have been made by Messrs. JAMES KING & Co., S. L. KENNEY and FRANK SWIFT.

It is proposed to discharge from the Navy Yard on the 1st of April about 400 men. Today twenty men employed in the department of yards and docks are to be dismissed.

The election fraud cases still to be tried include fifty different names.

We have a rumor that the extensive wholesale hat-house of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., corner of Raymond-street and Willoughby-avenue, failed yesterday. It is reported that the liabilities of the firm are copious. It is also reported that [illegible] of their acceptances [illegible] JENNINGS VAIL & PEABODY, which firm recently failed.

LONG ISLAND.

Two Germans, CHARLES OTTO and CHAS. BOMAN, were yesterday arrested in New-York for offering for sale a pair of horses below their value. An officer from Flushing took them in charge on suspicion of having stolen the horses from Mr. JOHN WILLETS, of Manhasset. In the afternoon they were examined before Justice QUARTERMAN, and, having confessed the crime, were held to answer.

On the 1st of next month a steam-boat is to be put on the line between Flushing and New-York, making no intermediate stops. Mr. HAMMOND, of Jersey City, is the proprietor of the new line, and proposes to run one of the fastest and finest equipped steam-boats of its class that runs out of New-York. The trip will be made in seventy minutes. The New-York terminus is to be Peck-slip—fare, fifteen cents.

The annual election of officers of the District Grand Committee, I. O. of O. F., of Queens County, resulted in the selection of George Pople, D. D., Grand Master of Flushing Lodge, No. 35, and John Harrold Grand Secretary. The following Grand Officers were nominated: Grand Master, Rochester, Deputy G. M., E. S. Raphle, New-York—Grand Warden, George Pople, Flushing; Grand Secretary, C. V. Clark; Grand Treasurer, Jacob Russel; Grand Representative, C. A. Marvin.

The hotel which has been commenced by A. T. STEWART on the Plains at Hempstead, is to be built entirely of iron and brick. It will be 260 feet long, 60 feet high, and the finest building on Long Island.

The Long Island Railroad have contracted with Z. ROE to build an extension to their Newtown Creek wharf, giving a dockage on the creek of 550 feet, and extending into the East River 250 feet. On completion of the dock it will be used for unloading manure barges, a track for the manure train being laid upon the wharf.

The dwelling-house of Mr. P. FIELD, at Holbrook, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday evening. The fire was caused by a kerosene lamp being upset by a dog. Loss about $10,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning the body of a man named RICHARD BACON was found in the river at the foot of Bay-street, Jersey City. He had been employed as watchman by DUBOIS & HENDRICKS, contractors, who are constructing a dock at that place. It is supposed he was blown off a narrow plank which he had to cross. Coroner BURNS will hold an inquest Saturday afternoon.

In reply to a communication addressed to Gov. RANDOLPH by JOHN B. HAIGHT, Collector of City Revenue in Jersey City, on the subject of the bill recently passed by the Legislature exempting from municipal taxation the property of the Erie Railway Company in Jersey City, the Governor declines to withhold his approval of the measure, stating that it would be antagonistic to the purpose of the authority under which he holds his office, and violative of the spirit of our form of government for the Executive to constantly array his opinions and prerogative of "veto" against the expressed purpose of a majority of the Senate and House of Assembly.

The hat manufacturers of Newark and Orange, who are losers to the extent of $40,000 by the failure of Messrs. WEIL & ROSENBURG, of New-York, sent a Committee to Baltimore a few days ago to ascertain whether they had been the victims of a fraud. The deputation has returned and report that the last heavy purchases made by the firm were shipped immediately to another firm in Baltimore, and thence to Charleston, with the evident design on the part of WEIL & ROSENBURG to defraud their creditors. The liabilities of the firm are said to be $280,000. The manufacturers of Orange and Newark express the hope that the assets will pay fifty per cent. of indebtedness, in which case they will be satisfied to let the matter rest.

The Republicans of Hoboken have elected a new City Executive Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Charles Chamberlain, John Livsey, Gordon Farmer, of the First Ward; W. C. Harp, William Stuhr, L. C. Flint, of the Second Ward; John Lew, R. Curtis, William Spencer, of the Third Ward; and John Reid, Francis Treman and James Jackson, of the Fourth Ward.

The Morris Canal is to be opened on the 28th instant. It would now be open for business but for the fact that the blasting operations of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, near Little Falls prevents the letting in of the water.

A suit affecting the rights of holders of life insurance policies has been commenced by THOMAS JONES, a liquor-dealer of Newark, N. J., against a Brooklyn insurance company. JONES held a policy of $2,000 upon the life of the late ISAAC NEWNING, the Newark lawyer who died not long since in the Essex County Jail. The policy was obtained a short time before NEWNING's death for the benefit of JONES, to liquidate a debt. The Company refused payment after the death of the insured, upon the ground that the policy was issued upon the representation by JONES and NEWNING that the latter was a person of abstemious habits, whereas the truth was that he was a confirmed drunkard.

The officers of the New-Jersey Railroad Company made an investigation, yesterday, into the charges of brutality made by Rev. Mr. FISH, of Newark, against a gate-keeper in the employ of the Company at Jersey City depot. It appears that Mr. FISH had placed his ticket in his hat band and that in passing through the gate the ticket appeared on the side where it could not be seen by the gate-tender. Mr. FISH made no explanation when asked to show his ticket—but pushed through, and in doing so tore one button from his overcoat.

The new Police Commissioners of Newark held a meeting on Wednesday evening, from which reporters were excluded, and made a large number of appointments.

The colored soldiers of Newark have organized a military company, of which JOHN TAYLOR is Captain and ELIAS SCHENCK First Lieutenant. They will parade on the occasion of the celebration of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

On the 1st of April a new weekly journal, to be called the *Princetonian*, will be issued at Princeton under the editorial management of Prof. JAMES MOFFAT. It will be devoted to literature, science and the interests of Princeton College.

Some sixty suits for a penalty of $100 each have been recovered in Paterson against the Erie Railway Company by shippers of freight for alleged overcharges. More than 700 citizens have sat as jurymen in these cases so far, the Company claiming a new jury in each case. All the suits will be appealed by the defendants.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen will hold their first meeting in their new City Hall (formerly the Pennington mansion,) on Monday evening next.

Some malicious scamp broke into the Dundee school-house a day or two since, and amused himself by tearing up the books, bespattering the floor, desks, and walls with ink, upsetting the stove, breaking the seats, and leaving other unpleasant evidences of his visit. The authorities want him just $25 worth.

Messrs. ARMITAGE and LEWIS are to run a foot race at Paterson on Easter Monday, 100 yards for $100.

While JACOB EHLER, a Hudson City clothier, was absent in Newark on Wednesday evening, his store was entered by burglars, and clothing to the value of $200 carried away.

During Wednesday night the house of C. R. REYNOLDS, in West Hoboken, was robbed of $200 worth of household goods, by a gang of burglars, while the inmates were asleep.

The Jersey City Democratic Executive Committee have resolved to hold the primary elections on the evening of the 31st inst.

The Paterson and Newark Railroad still remains closed, and there appears to be no prospect of a resumption of business.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Upon his own application Brevet Major-General William Hoffman, Colonel of the United States Army, unattached, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by the direction of the President of the United States, retired from active service, to take effect May 1, 1870, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 15 of the act approved Aug. 3, 1861.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 24.—The market for American Securities is steady. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1:30 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93⅛		93⅛
Consols for account	93⅛		93⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	89⅞	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, '65 (old)	89⅛		89⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	89		89
United States 10-40s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
At. and Gt. West. Shares	28⅛		28⅛

FRANKFORT, March 24.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 95@95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 24.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 74f.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed at 11¼d. for Middling Uplands; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d. ₩ cental for California White, and 7s. 11d.@8s. for No. 1 Red Western. PROVISIONS—Pork dull; Lard firm at 64s. ₩ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 8½d. ₩ gallon. Linseed Oil firmer.

LONDON, March 24—4½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9d. ₩ gallon. TALLOW, 45s. 9d. ₩ cwt. SUGAR afloat closed active at 25s.@26s. 3d. Calcutta LINSEED, 59s. 3d.@59s. 6d.

BREMEN, March 23.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 7 thalers 2 groschen; closed flat at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, March 23.—PETROLEUM opened firm; closed firm.

ANTWERP, March 24.—PETROLEUM opened firmer at 56¼f.

HAVRE, March 24.—COTTON opened quiet for on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—FLOUR—Fair local demand; [illegible] Family, [illegible]. WHEAT steady [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. CORN steady, [illegible] for White or Yellow. OATS steady, with a fair demand [illegible]. RYE firm and quiet at [illegible] for [illegible]. BARLEY [illegible] for Canada. [illegible] unchanged. TOBACCO firm; the supply is not equal to the demand; sales of [illegible]. WHISKY in good demand with an upward tendency [illegible] the latter in iron-bound. Mess PORK decidedly buoyant; about 500 bbls. sold at $26 50; but not now to be had below $27. BULK MEATS not offered to any extent. BACON very firm; Sides scarce; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.; holders generally asking ¼c. higher. Sugar-cured HAMS 15½c.@16c. LARD in demand at 14¼c.@14½c.; held higher. EXCHANGE par, buying.

CHICAGO, March 24.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unsettled at $3 50@$5 55 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 80c.; No. 2 firmer and unsettled at 75c.@77c. for regular and fresh receipts; buyers regular, 75½c.; in the afternoon irregular at 75½c.@75¾c., cash and seller April. CORN quiet at 72½c. for No. 2; 70c. for raw; 61½c.@67½c. for no grade; in the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull at 37c.@37¼c. for No. 2. RYE advanced ½c.; sales at 66c.@67½c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominally 50c.@60c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 93½c. in wood-bound packages. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK fairly active at $26@$26 25. LARD, 14¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 9¼c. loose. Live HOGS active and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 85@$8 70 for still-fed to choice corn-fed. CATTLE quiet and nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR unsettled and declined 15c.@25c.; Fall Superfine, $3 75@$3 80; Extra, $4 10@$4 25. WHEAT—Medium grades very firm; No. 2 old Fall, $1 03@$1 05; Choice, $1 17@$1 25. CORN heavy and declined; sales at 76c.@78c. for Mixed; 80c.@85c. for White, the latter for Fancy. OATS declining; sales, 50c.@51c. BARLEY steady at 90c. for prime Minnesota; $1 10@$1 25 for Fall. RYE quiet; Prime, 72c. WHISKY firm at 98c. PORK firmer; held at $27 65; dry loose Shoulders, on the landing, 8½c.; dry loose Rough Sides, 13c.; to arrive, 12½c. BACON firm; but little out of smoke; country Shoulders, loose, 10c.; packed, 10½c.@10¾c.; city Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. LARD higher; steam, 14½c. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 50 for Fair to Choice. Live HOGS quiet at $7 50@$8 25. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 24.—The business today was very light. The only sales reported were 3,200 bushels choice State OATS at 53½c.; 7 cars extra choice four-rowed Canada BARLEY at 83c., and two cars ordinary do at 80c., all the Barley in store; sales also of 1,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western CORN at 93c. in the railroad elevator; New Corn is out of the market and nominal in price. HIGHWINES, 98c. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring Wheat, $1. RYE, 90c. PORK, $26. LARD, 15c. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,360 head; the market was active and ½c. higher compared with last week; sales 830 head at 7½c.@8¼c. for Extra; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Good; 7c.@7¼c. for Fair; 5¼c.@6c. for Stockers. Milch COWS—Receipts, 600 head; the market was dull at $35@$52 for Common to Good. HOGS unchanged. SHEEP scarce and nominally firm at $4@$6 50.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 24.—FLOUR in fair demand, but unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet at $1 15 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN quiet at $1. BARLEY inactive. CORN-MEAL, $2 25 for bolted and $2 14 for unbolted ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand at unchanged prices; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₩ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed ₩ ton, to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 23½c. CLOVER-SEED, $8@$8 25. TIMOTHY, $5 75. FLOUR very dull and weak; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 12½@$5 75; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull. RYE unchanged. CORN active and advanced 1c.; Yellow, 93c.@94c. OATS steady at 55c.@56c. PETROLEUM advanced; Refined held at 28½c.@29¼c.; Crude nominal at 19½c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $26 25@$26 50. LARD—14½c.@15¼c. for Steam and Kettle. WHISKY dull at 99c. for wood, and $1 01 for iron bound.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—TOBACCO—Sales 132 hhds. at $3 65@$5 50 for Trash; $5@$7 for Lugs; $7 50@$8 50 for common leaf; $9@$36 50 for medium to fine. COTTON dull and nominal at 20½c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $27. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c. LARD—Prime Tierce, 15c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16½c. WHISKY firmer at 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—FLOUR firmer at $4 25@$5 25@$5 75. CORN dull; Prime Mixed, $1; Choice White, $1 07. OATS, 61c.@62c. HAY dull and lower; Prime Western, $28. Mess PORK, $28@$28 50. LARD—Tierce firmer at 14½c.@15c.; Keg dull at 16¾c.@17c. BACON, 11¾c.@15½c.@16¼c. HAMS, 17c.@18c. SUGAR—Prime, 10½c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 40c.@62½c. COFFEE firm; Fair, 16c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. WHISKY, 90c.@$1. Sterling EXCHANGE, 122. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₩ cent. premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 32 bales; total, 132 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,570 bales. WHEAT firm and in light receipt; Pennsylvania, $1 28@$1 30; Prime to Choice Maryland, $1 35@$1 45.

TOLEDO, March 24.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady and quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 19; Amber Michigan, $1 04; No. 1 Red, $1 09; No. 2, $1 03. CORN unchanged. OATS quiet; No. 1 held at 49c.; No. 2 held at 46c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels. CORN, 1,800 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—COTTON dull and nominal, and decidedly lower; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; net receipts, 3,605 bales; coastwise, 47 bales; total, 3,652 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,312 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,190 bales; to Malaga, 535 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 209,234 bales.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at 84c. for No. 1; 79½c. for No. 2, fresh. CORN firm at 59c. for New. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady at 73c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Ala., March 24.—COTTON dull and in light demand; Middling, 21½c.; receipts, 155 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,014 bales; to New-Orleans, 46 bales; to Boston, 440 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 64,629 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—COTTON declining; sales at 21½c.@22c.; receipts, 473 bales; exports, 2,479 bales. FLOUR—$4 50 for Superfine. CORN, 96c.@98c. OATS, 60c.@63c. LARD, 14¾c.@15¼c. PORK, $27 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10½c.; Sides, 14¾c.@15c.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—WHEAT dull; held at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 1 Red; $1 04@$1 05 for No. 2 Red. CORN heavy; New held at 78c.@79c. OATS dull; held at 48c. for No. 1 State. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal.

BOSTON, March 24.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 23c.@23½c.; net receipts, 66 bales; coastwise, 220 bales; total, 286 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 24.—COTTON in moderate demand at a decline; Middling, 21c.; receipts, 814 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,813 bales; coastwise, 21 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 51,242 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 24.—COTTON dull and lower; Low Middling, 20c.; receipts, 296 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,206 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 6,478 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—FLOUR—Fair business at a slight advance on Superfine grades. WHEAT—Sales of choice at $1 60@$1 62½. LEGAL TENDERS, 89¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—COTTON lower; Middling, 21c.; receipts, 190 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 19,246 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 24.—COTTON inactive and drooping; Good Ordinary, 19c.; receipts, 1,269 bales; stock, 36,836 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 24.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull. RESIN dull; Strained, $1 55. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $1 75. COTTON dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 24.—COTTON dull and weak; sales 251 bales; receipts, 295 bales; Middling, 20c.

[Advertisement.]

OWING TO THE GREAT RUSH THUS EARLY IN the season at KNOX's famous hat establishment, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., the popular proprietor has been unable to issue cards to his numerous friends and patrons. He therefore takes the present opportunity to announce to all that the usual formalities will be dispensed with—the more weighty duties of filling orders for his unapproachable Spring style being the first thing to be attended to. Perhaps some may think it a little egotistical in Mr. KNOX to call his last style out "unapproachable," but he is simply reiterating the expression used by all who have called on him. We will only add: "Go to KNOX's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., if you desire to purchase a neat and stylish hat, and one that will become you."

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 24—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Snowing	37
Halifax	N. W.	Overcast	40
Portland	W.	Clear	36
Boston	N. W.	Clear	35
New-York	W.	Clear	37
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	32
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	33
Washington	W.	Clear	38
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	37
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	33
Charleston	N. N. E.	Clear	57
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	57
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	55
Oswego	W.	Clear	40
Buffalo	W.	Clear	32
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	35
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	38
Louisville	E.	Clear	45
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	62
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	59
Key West	S. E.	Cloudy	75
Havana	—	Cloudy	75

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Rising Star	March 24	New-York	Stettin.
Deutschland	March 26	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	March 26	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Brussels	March 26	New-York	Liverpool.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 24.—In steam-ship Tripoli, for Liverpool.—C. Mason, M. Mason, W. B. Bailey, E. R. Pearce, G. Osborne, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Hunt, Col. H. R. H. McIvor, J. Corduke, Mrs. J. Morrison, Miss Morrison, J. Morrison, F. Davison, Sir M. H. Beach, W. McIsaac, H. E. Adams.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 24.—In steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre.—Mr. Forbes, Mr. McMahon and son, Mr. Connely, C. Johnson and Misses, Mrs. Berlinet, Miss Emelie Collins, Mr. Sabatier, Mrs. Sorchan, Mr. Lenoine, Engel Buchannen, Mr. Gerolly, Mr. Provost, Mr. Herring, Mr. Mangere, Miss Heer and servant, Mr. Buchard, Mr. Pistle, Mr. Vallee, Mr. Rohrbach, Mr. Oberlin, Mr. Seguin, W. Stetzell, Mr. de Clercq, Mrs. Ribes, Mrs. Dupuy and family, Bernard Arnauld, A. W. Smith, M. Adzler, H. Y. Glann, A. Heemann, Mr. Hominal, Mr. and Mrs. Rossein, Mr. Tellers, Mr. Besinge, A. Jaeggi, Mr. Mystovich, Mr. Angostine, Mr. Toussaint, F. Hagnoner, Misses Stamer, L. Weltin, Bernard Frenis, Mrs. Gerber Salome, Mrs. Jaeggi Kistler, Miss Gastineau, Mr. Blay, Mr. Bermand, Mr. Paillier, Mr. Trepot, Mr. Chrestien, Mr. Leyrand, Mr. Morse, Mr. Ratart.

MARCH 24.—In steamship China, from Liverpool—Mrs. M. O'Reilly, J. Muldee, wife and infant, Capt. J. Anderson, Mrs. S. A. Kettle, John Jackson, H. E. Russell, R. Raw, J. H. Carter, Wm. Nelson, Jr., J. A. Munn, J. Fitzpatrick, John Hebbut, A. H. Hardy, E. T. Bourke, P. F. Reid and lady, W. H. Miller, J. H. Thilscher, A. E. Mackintosh, E. W. Bindloss, J. Stuart, J. Riley, J. H. Nelson, S. Gardner, C. Gardner, James Watt, W. Maxwell.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 56 | Sun sets..... 6 17 | Moon rises. 2 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 43 | Gov. Island. 3 32 | Hell Gate.. 4 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 24.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Australia, (new, Br.,) Hedderwich, Glasgow March 11, via Moville 12th, with mdse. and 405 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced light S. E. and N. E. breezes to the Banks, and from thence very strong westerly winds. March 12, lat. 45 13, lon. 45, passed an Allan's steamer, bound E.; March 21, lat. 41 40, lon. 61 30, exchanged night signals with a National steam-ship, bound E.; March 23, lat. 40 30, lon. 68 40, passed an Inman and a North German Lloyd's steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre March 10, via Brest 12th, with mdse. and 68 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Experienced westerly winds and heavy seas during the entire passage; no date, lat. 47 N., lon. 37 50 W., passed ship Christel, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York; March 21, 760 miles from New-York, exchanged signals with steam-ship Pereire, hence for Havre.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macauly, Liverpool March 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 309 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. March 12, 7:40 P. M., in Channel, passed steam-ship Calabria, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 40 36, lon. 69 15, signalized ship Neptune, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool March 8, Queenstown 9th, and Boston 23d, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Moore, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Prima Donna, Lunt, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. to J. A. McGaw. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather up to the Banks; was 12 ds. from thence with heavy W. and N. W. winds; saw a large quantity of ice on the Banks; 5th inst., lat. 49 N., lon. 33 W., made a light half point on port bow, kept off and then made another light on the lee bow; one was a steamer, and the other was a sailing vessel, and both were firing rockets; it is thought one was short of provisions, and the other was supplying; as it was blowing a gale from S. E., and very dark, could not discover what they were. The P. D., in getting under this morning, (24th,) lost an anchor.

Bark Favorite, (N. G.,) Klein, (late Bax,) Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.—vessel to Boelen & Biereck. Crossed the equator Feb. 4, in lon. 40. Had light winds and calms up to Hatteras, from thence was 8 ds., with heavy N. W. gales. Capt. Bax died in Rio Janeiro Jan. 23.

Brig Don Quixote, (of Belfast, Me.,) Connant, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. N. Brookman. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Proteus, Harris, Cutler 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Was 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with boisterous weather.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Faulkenberg, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Anna A. Holt, Gordon, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Fernandina 10 ds., with yellow pine to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Clarrissa Allen, Hale, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. San Luis, Mapes, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alice Lewis, Wilcox, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Pressey, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. R. L. Fay, Baker, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. W. H. West, Crowell, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robison.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lucy & Davie, Wilson, Gloucester, with fish to J. Steteon.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. James, Shay, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Sackett, New-London.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. Ann S. Saulter, Smith, Wickford.

Schr. Elvie Davis, Myhan, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Hammond, Hulse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lyra, Haskel, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, blowing heavy, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rising Star, for Havre, &c.; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; Missouri, for Havana; bark Everhard, for Bremen; schr. Ricardo Barros, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 24.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah; schr. Pomona, from San Domingo.

Below—Bark Mary Stetson, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—Arr. schrs. G. G. Pay, from Baltimore; Carrie Melvin, from Boston; D. Talbot, from Bath.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 24.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Loretta, from Liverpool; brig Matilda, from Pernambuco; schr. Francis McCan, from Curacoa; brig Concord, from Matanzas.

Passed out—Brigs Cleta, Francis Jane, Mechanic; bark Warren Ordway and schr. West Deams, for the West Indies.

Arr. revenue cutter Northerner; brig Memphis, from St. Johns; schr. Dawn, from Rio for orders.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 22, A. M.—Passed by—Schr. W. W. Pharo, Philadelphia, for Bath.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Adde Trudell, Boston, for Chester, Penn.; B. L. Sherman, Parker's Head, Me., for New-York; M. J. Chadwick, Portland, for Philadelphia; Clyde, Rockport, Me., for do.; A. Terrill, Lanesville, for do.; Ocean Wave, Greenport, L. I., for Boston.

23d, A. M.—Arr. bark Almira Coombs, Sagua 18 ds., for Boston; brig A. H. Curtis, Havana 12th inst., for Boston; schrs. Margaret Reinhart, Vashti Sharp, and American Eagle, Philadelphia, for Boston; Vicksburg, Hoboken, for do.; Col. Eddy, Elizabethport, for do.; George P. Fogg, Norfolk, for do.; A. L. Putnam, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; Charles E. Raymond, Boston, for Charleston, S. C.; I. Benedict, Woodbridge, N. J., for Portland.

Sld. bark Almira Coombs; brig A. H. Curtis; schrs. Ocean Wave, (N. Y.,) B. L. Sherman, Clyde, Maggie J. Chadwick, A. Terrill, Margaret Reinhart, A. L. Putnam, Vashti Sharp, T. Benedict, George P. Fogg, and American Eagle.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Cld. ship Shirley, for Hong Kong.

Sld. ships Mary Blendell, for Liverpool, and Gentoo, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 24.—Arr. steam-ship Alhambra, from Boston; schrs. Cora Kearney and Mountain Laurel, from New-York; Daniel Pearson, from Boston; Annie Borland, from Norfolk.

Cld. steam-ships H. Livingston, for New-York; schrs. S. & M. Jasher, for Philadelphia; Franconia, for Boston; L. G. C. Wishart, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 24.—Sld. steam-ship Volunteer, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Elisha Baker, Jerome, from George's Banks for New-York, before reported stuck on the Gridiron, Hell Gate, and sunk at Astoria Railway, was raised by Wreckmaster Brown and the aid of the tug John Fuller, and put on the Railway at Astoria.

The steam-tug David Cox, while lying at the dock at Port Morris, sprung aleak, and is full of water. Her deck's is just out of water.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, March 10, schrs. D. Sawyer, to sail next day for New-York; Rebecca Atwood, ldg., for do.; Mary S. Lunt, wtg.

HAVANA, March 24.—The U. S. steamer Yantic arrived here today. All on board are well.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The National line's steam-ship France, from New-York, arrived here yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, March 24.—The ship C. C. Horton, Capt. Taylor, from London Feb. 11, for Boston, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 12th of March.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—The ship Tweedale is at Greenock, leaking badly. She would discharge her cargo of iron and coals.

GOUPIL'S.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECLINE IN GOLD
FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS,
PHOTOGRAPHS AND PRINTS
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Artists' materials at lowest market rates.

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The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,
OF CONNECTICUT,
ARE BEING MARKETED WITH
GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SPRING
OVERCOATS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
The Largest Stock;
The Greatest Variety;
The Best Styles;
Prices the Lowest for
Such Goods.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

WHY IS AN
ALPACA UMBRELLA
"GUANACO"
THE VERY BEST?
F. C. IT IS PERFECTLY FAST COLOR.
W. P. IT IS PERFECTLY WATERPROOF.
F. S. IT APPEARS LIKE FINE SILK.
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GENUINE ALPACA UMBRELLAS HAVE SATIN BORDERS.
REJECT ALL OTHERS AS
COTTON IMITATIONS.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO.,
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GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.